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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

Softly round her fever'd brain,
Came the breeze at evening's hour,
While the Robin's joyous strain
Was exiled to that cankered pain,
From slumber's leafy bower.

And could that breeze and harpy song
Unheeded by the sufferer be?
Oh, no! how fast with them along
Came each loved memory!

They called her visions from above
To earthly scenes again;
She sigh'd to leave the wood and grove,
The streamlet that she used to love,
And loved in dying then.

And sad it seemed for one so young
To leave a world so fair,
When hope was all its scenes among,
And forms beloved were there.

"But yet methinks I would not sigh,
To think upon the tomb,
If there were some with tearful eye
To weep in sadness when I die,
And *mourn* my early doom.

"I would not wish one sorrowing thought,
From those I love so well,
And not one sigh, from sadness caught,
To mingle with my knell.

"And *then*, whose care with cheering power
Has smoothed my dying bed,
Oh! take, I pray, that little flower,
And cherish it in future hour
With care—when I am dead.

"The gift of one now far away,
From all those graves and bowers;
Whose friendships shorn'd my joyous day,
And cheer'd my weary hours.

"Farewell! to all who loved me here,
Oh! hush, that troubled sigh—
For time the sorrowing heart will cheer;
Shed not for me that bitter tear,
I do not fear to die."

And now amid that forest rude,
Where oft in life she stray'd,
Within its silent solitude
Her mouldering form is laid. SYLVIA.

SUMMER IN SPRING.

Breath the rich flow'rs in all their bloom,
And greatly with their sweets perfume;
The zephyr lends his restless wing,
And revels in the lap of spring—
At twilight hour 'tis doubly sweet
To wander, or to choose a seat
In some wild spot, where clust'ring twines
The lovely but neglected vines—
There shelter'd from the falling dew,
The heav'nly charms of ev'ning view—
And spreading o'er the azure sky,
The vap'ry clouds in rivalry,
Richly their varied shades unfold,
Gleaming with ermine, and with gold—
And purple of the deepest hue,
Is pencil'd o'er the palest blue—
Slowly mingling softly into shade,
Successively bright, to fade;
Then forms again—as new—as grand—
Is seen'd that some celestial hand
Gather'd each setting sunny ray,
To spread them o'er the lingering day—
And vesper was the cabin's song,
As if to you could feel how strong
The fairy spell that to night wove,
And warble all its rapture o'er.

CORDELIA.

TO MY MUSE.

I've sought thee, yes, in many an hour,
When mirth hover'd near me,
And found, tho' frail, thy minstrel power
It sweetly served to cheer me.

I've sought thee when the ray of peace,
Shone on my youthful brow,
Nor dreamt that time would e'er increase
Those ills which shade it now.

I've sought thee when I cheerful rov'd,
With many a confidant loved,
While fancy traced each scene most lov'd
With Friends who are no more.

I've sought, when in youthful pride,
I passed the giddy round,
And found thee still a faithful guide
In midnight hours profound.

When all was hush'd in silence near,
Thou still couldst prompt some lay,
Each restless hour of gloom to cheer,
And chase dull time away.

But now, farewell—the timid lyre
I've swept to many a strain,
But now no charms those chords inspire,
I sound them not again. ELLEN.

TO ORASMYN.

A dreary world is this we tread,
Begirt with sorrow, care and pain—
And still we wander, fancy led,
And hope for bliss—but hope in vain.

Each little day its portion brings,
Of clouds and gloom and dark dismay,
And many a moment on its wings
Bears life, and joy, at once away.

The dreams—the fairy dreams, that blest
The dawn of being, quickly fly,
And leave a sadness in the breast,
And tear drop in the languid eye.

When first, in childhood's radiant morn,
"The world is bright before" our view,
We laugh the name of care to scorn,
And grief and sorrow seem untrue.

Each path is sun-lit—green and gay—
Each prospect is serene and sweet,
We laugh and sing the live long day,
And pace the earth with bounding feet.

Such bright enchantment meets our eyes,
So little troubled with alloy,
We almost deem our journey lies
Along a world of cloudless joy.

But soon we shift the sunny scene,
And gloom and tempest hurtle by,
And things, that erst appeared serene,
In dark confusion madly fly.

Few—few that tread this vale of tears,
Escape misfortune's galling goad,
And few that live to manhood's years,
But feel the world "a weary load."

Haply at times the mind may rise,
Some blissful scenes from fairy land—
But e'en *these* "cold duty" lays
Her counteracting, stern command.

Yet, dear Orasmyn, let her chide,
Ere from thy hand the lyre depart—
Oh! yield not yet thy joy—thy pride—
The balm and solace of thy heart.

Oh! banish not the pensive string,
But let thy hand still rule its tone—
And to *my* aching bosom bring,
The calm composure of thine own.

Cling to the harp, whate'er betide
Along life's bleak and boisterous shore—
Nor let its music quit thy side,
Until thy heart shall beat no more.

RAVENSWOOD.

SONG.

You talk of your wine in its brightness flowing,
You talk of your pleasure and blisses,
But give me the smile, in its brightness glowing,
With woman's—affectionate kisses.

You talk of your hounds, and the joys of the chase,
You talk of your frolics and races,
But give me in fond woman's heart—a firm place,
And a smile of content in their faces.

Oh! these are the joys that encircle this life,
More dearer than all your vain pleasures,
Give me but the love, and the smile of a wife,
And take all your vain giddy treasures.

SYLVAN.

THE MISCELLANIST.

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT.

Mr. Dickson, one of the English gentlemen engaged in making discoveries in the interior of Africa, was detained by the Shah natives, on pretence that the *Fetish*, their idol or oracle, was unfavorable to his advance.—Mr. D obtained permission to try the white man's *Fetish*. Being provided with a galvanic battery, he had a fowl killed, and it performed the [illegible] of the hen [illegible], fluttering and flying away. The natives could not resist the miracle, and allowed him to proceed. This anecdote reminds us of that recorded of Columbus, who found great difficulty in obtaining provisions, &c. for his followers while in the Island of Hispaniola. He told the natives that God was angry with them, and that, on the morrow, the sun would become red as blood, the stars would shine at noon day, &c. By his skill in astronomy, he had ascertained that an eclipse of the sun was then to take place, and he made use of this experiment, which was entirely successful: the natives crowding around him with abundant supplies, and reverencing him as a demi-god.

These two anecdotes illustrate, with great force, the advantages in moral power, possessed by the enlightened over the unenlightened—the educated over the uneducated; and go to strengthen the many arguments in favor of a practical, scientific education, wherever attainable.

CANINE SAGACITY.

At the commencement of the French revolution a dog went daily to the military parade in front of the Tuileries, placed himself among the musicians of the band, with whom he went through every evolution, and after parade, withdrew till next day, when he re-appeared at the same hour. The pleasure which the animal evidently took in the music of the band, and the regularity of his attendance, soon excited the interest of the men, who frequently gave him part of their dinner. He invariably went to spend the evening either at the French or Italian opera, where he entered without ceremony, took his place in the orchestra, and remained there till the performance was over. [Now, if the doctrine of transmigration be true, one might suppose that the soul of a drum-major, or a play house fiddler had entered into the dog, and that old memories clung about him, and led him thus to haunt the scenes of former triumphs. What speculates might he not tell of the musical wars of the *Gluckists* and *Piccinists*?]

AILEEN AROON.

The origin of this beautiful Irish air, which was first introduced to the British public a few years ago (most naturally,) as a Scotch melody by the name of "Robin Adair," is thus historically and correctly related, in a new publication ably conducted, entitled Bolster's (Cork) Quarterly Magazine:—"Carol More O'Daly, (brother to Donough, a turbulent Connaught Chieftain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, and particularly excelled in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to Eileen, the daughter of a chieftain named Carangh, a lovely and amiable young lady, who returned his affection, but her friends disapproved of the connexion. O'Daly was obliged to leave the country for some time, and they availed themselves of the opportunity which his absence afforded them, of impressing on the mind of Eileen a belief of his falsehood, and of his having gone to be married to another; after some time they prevailed on her to consent to marry a rival of O'Daly. The day was fixed for the nuptials, but O'Daly returned the evening before. Under the first impression of his feelings, he sought a wild and sequestered spot on the sea shore, and inspired by love, composed the song of Aileen Aroon. Disguised as a harper, he next night gained access among the crowd that thronged to the wedding. It happened that he was called on by Eileen herself to play. It was then, touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility which the interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he had composed, and breathed into his softest strain, the very soul of pensive melody. It began *Shuteen tu na o dhfanny Aileen Aroon.* "Will you stay or come with me, Eileen, my dear." Eileen soon felt its force, and "contrived to elope with him that very night."

THE LATE JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. John Adams took his seat in Congress the 5th of September, 1774, the day the old Congress first met. In June, 1775, after blood had been shed, that war was certain, and that the enlightened and patriotic were preparing the public mind for revolution and independence, it became necessary to appoint a commander-in-chief of the armies of the United Colonies. General Ward, of Massachusetts, the colony which Mr. John Adams in part represented, was the person thought of for that important station. The 15th of June, 1775, a memorable day in the history of this country, Mr. John Adams rose in his place, and, with much judgment and knowledge of public feeling, nominated George Washington, of Virginia, "to command all the continental forces raised, or to be raised for the defence of American Liberty." So entirely unexpected was this proposition, that Mr. Washington was, at the time it was made, in his seat in Congress. With the modesty which characterizes and appertains to greatness, he was so overcome as to retire immediately from the body. "Congress then proceeded to the choice of a general, by ballot, and George Washington, Esq. was unanimously elected."

A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The rete rouge lays the foundation of a treacherous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks.—Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe gets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pasture; flies get into your mouth, into your eyes, and into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices and snakes get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Maiam.—An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea-cup—a nondescript animal with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar, with several dozen of eyes in his belly, is hastening over the bread and butter! all nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapor and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Edinburgh Review.*

LOVE IN TURCOMANIA.

From Buckingham's Travels.

The women of the Turcomans, who are in general fair, ruddy, and handsome, neither disfigure themselves by blue stains, nor veil themselves, after the manner of the Arabs. The jealousy of the men, regarding their honour, is, however, still stronger. Mr. Masayk, who, it should be added, is a Dutch merchant of the highest respectability, and has resided at Aleppo for forty years, and made journeys through every part of the surrounding country, told me an instance in proof of this, which I should scarcely have believed if I had not heard it from his own mouth.

"Two young persons of the same tribe loved each other, and were betrothed in marriage; their passion was open and avowed, and known to all their friends, who had consented to their union, and even fixed the period of its celebration. It happened, one evening, that they met, accidentally, alone, but in sight of all the tents; they stopped a moment to speak to each other, and were on the point of passing on, when the brothers of the girl perceiving it, rushed out, with arms in their hands, to avenge their disgrace. The young man took to flight, and escaped with a musket wound, but the poor girl received five balls in her body, besides being mangled by the daggers of her own brothers, who had aimed to plunge them in her heart; and, when she fell, they abandoned her carcase to the dogs!

"The young man gained the tent of a powerful friend, the chief of another tribe, encamped near them, and told his story, begging that he would assist him with a troop of horse, to enable him to rescue the body of his love from its present degradation. He was accompanied by some of his own people, and found life still [illegible]. He then returned to the tent of her enraged brothers, and asked them why they had done this? they replied, that they could not suffer their sister to survive the loss of her honour, which had been stained by her stopping to talk with her intended husband, on the public road, before her marriage. The lover demanded her body for burial, when her brothers, suspecting the motive, exclaimed, "what, is she not yet lifeless?—then we will finish this work of death!" and were rushing out to execute their purpose, when the youth called the troop of horsemen, sent to aid his purpose, to appear, and threatened death to him who should first stir to interrupt his design. The young girl was conveyed to his tent, and, after a series of kind attentions, slowly recovered.

"During her illness, the distracted lover, now expelled from his own tribe, came, under cover of the night, to see her; and weeping over her wounds regretted that he had been so base as to seek his safety in flight, and not to have died in defending her. She as heroically replied, 'No! No! it is my highest happiness that I have suffered, and that you have escaped; we shall both live, and Heaven will yet bless us with many pledges of our lasting love.' This really happened; the girl recovered, was married to her impassioned swain, and they are still both alive, with a numerous family of children.

"So romantic a tale of love, jealousy, revenge, fidelity, and heroism, would have been incredible were it not that all the parties were known to Mr. Masayk, who related it: that he did so in the presence of many other persons born in Aleppo, and acquainted by report with the fact; and that the veracity of the narrator may be regarded as unquestionable."

COLUMBUS.

Every thing relating to Columbus is interesting; and while Washington Irving, Esq. is raising our curiosity about the navigator, the following anecdotes, which are obtained from a scarce English work, will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers.

The will of this great man is still extant in the archives of Genoa, in which city he was born. The most early life of him is to be met with in a book printed at Genoa in 1516, entitled, "Psalterium Hebraum Græcum, &c. cum tribus Interpretationibus," by Agostino Gustiniani. It occurs in a note on this verse of the Psalms; "Cœlo cuarrant gloriam Dei."

In one of the letters which Columbus wrote to the king of Spain, from his fleet then lying before Jamaica, he has this remarkable passage: "the wealth which I have discovered, will rouse mankind to pillage and to violence, and will revenge the wrongs which I have suffered. The Spanish nation itself will perhaps suffer one day for the crimes that its malignity, its ingratitude, and its envy, are now committing."

One of Columbus's immediate descendants is said to have married into an English family. A Genoese gentleman of the Durrazo family, published, some years ago, a eulogium upon this excellent and extraordinary man, in which there are several particulars relative to him not generally known. Columbus addressed four letters to his sovereign, three of which were translated into French some years back, by the Chevalier Flavigny; the fourth is lost.

Peter Martyr, in his very curious account of Columbus's voyages, tells us, that on his landing on the Island of Jamaica, he immediately caused mass to be said on account of the safe landing of himself and his followers, and that, during the performance of that sacred mystery, an old Carib, eighty years of age, attended by several of his countrymen, observed the service with great attention. After it was over the old man approached Columbus with a basket of fruit in his hand, which he in a very courteous manner presented to him, and by means of an interpreter thus addressed him.

"We have been told, that you have in a very powerful and surprising manner run over several countries which were before unknown to you, and that you have filled the inhabitants of them with fear and dismay. Wherefore I exhort and desire you to remember, that the souls of men when they are seperated from their bodies, have two passages; the one horrid and dark, prepared for those who have been troublesome and inimical to the human race; the other, a pleasant and delightful one appointed for those who, whilst they were alive, delighted in the peace and quiet of mankind. Therefore you will do no hurt to any one, if you bear in mind that you are mortal, and that every one, will be rewarded or punished in a future state, according to his actions in the present one."

Columbus, by the interpreter, answered the old man, "that what he had told respecting the passage of the souls after the death of the body, had been long known to him and his countrymen, and that he was much surprised those notions prevailed amongst them, who seemed to be living quite in a state of nature.—That he (Columbus) and his followers, were sent by the King and Queen of Spain, to discover all those parts of the world that had been hitherto unknown, that they might civilize the cannibals and other wild men that lived in those countries, and inflict proper punishment upon them, and that they might defend and honor those persons who were virtuous and innocent: that therefore neither himself nor any other Carib, who had no intention of hurting them, had the least reason to fear any violence, and that they would avenge any injury that should be offered to him or any other worthy persons of the island, by any of their neighbors."

The old man was so pleased with the speech and the manner of Columbus, that though he was extremely old, he offered to follow Columbus, and would have done so, but his wife and children prevented him. The old man appeared much surprised to understand how a man of Columbus's dignity and appearance should be under the control of another person, and became much more astonished when the interpreter explained to him the honor, the pomp, the wealth, of the several sovereigns of Europe, and the extent of the country, and the greatness and beauty of the things over which they reigned. He became pensive, melancholy, and in a flood of tears asked the interpreter repeatedly, whether it were the heavens or earth which had produced men so superior to themselves as Columbus and his followers.

THE WITCH.

They talk ignorantly of human nature who regard the abolished crime of Witchcraft as having had its origin in the phantasms of the superstitious. Nothing is more common in the management of mankind, than to see persons who, from having felt difference paid to their mental superiority, have assumed to themselves the prerogative of governing others by their dicta, rather than by the reasonable exercise of their understanding. In such assumption or arrogance consists the criminality of [illegible], a crime as old as humanity [illegible] in the Goddess of [illegible]. The following little anecdote is a demonstration the truth of the theorem here propounded:—

About the end of the reign of King James the First of Great Britain, a matronly woman, of the name of Rebecca Swarf, came to reside in the village of Stokes Regis. Her appearance was rather, though in no remarkable degree, above her apparent condition. Some said she had surely been a gentlewoman, others were of opinion that her husband had been an apothecary; and the whole community of the village were somewhat surprised that she did not perceive us a mid wife. She lived, however, among them for many years, avoiding the observation which she was evidently conscious of having attracted. During the whole period her manners were mild and reserved, and her conduct and deportment singularly unexceptionable.

This friendless and forlorn person at last became old; her means from whatever source derived, whether from any undivulged source, gradually diminished, till she became a mendicant. She was not entirely so, because her wasted form, and the variety of wretchedness exhibited in her patched and unrenewed store, attracted the charity she required without any solicitation on her part. She did not beg, she was only helped.

One day, it was in January, and after many stormy days of sleet and shower, she came to the door of Alice Thornwald, a neighbour, and requested the loan of a little meal or flour. Alice at the time was busy feeding her child, and answered the request—which was modestly enough made—harshly. Rebecca repeated it, and received a still more ungracious reply. Rebecca a third time begged the little loan, of which she stood in great need; but the third answer was still less kind than the former two, and she was told to go elsewhere; "for," said Alice Thornwald, "I have something else to do with my dear child than to heed such applications."

Rebecca Swarf made no immediate reply, but drawing her cloak around her, she looked steadily at Alice for a space of time, and then replied—"Well, as you love, or think you love that darling, beware of the harm you are doomed to do it."

When the old woman had retired, her words recoiled upon Alice, and when Eben Thornwald returned home in the evening, Alice mentioned to him the occurrence and malediction, for so she had felt it, of Rebecca Swarf.

Eben was of a gloomy frame of feeling, strong in resolution, and withal disposed to the worship of superiority, however constituted. He was naturally suspicious, and not unstructured with envy, to use, either from antipathy, or from the effect of some experienced slight, he at once disliked Rebecca Swarf, and was aweel by her sagacity.

He caused Alice, his wife, to repeat to him the malediction: he pondered on this intimation; he thought he could discern in it something more than met the ear:—he stripped the child naked—carefully examined all its body—could find no mark of scathe upon its skin—and he finally concluded, that if there were any power in the indictment, the evil thereof was to fall upon Alice.

Alice laughed at this conclusion, and for some time afterwards no change was observable in her conduct, but in the end Eben saw, or thought he saw, that she did not treat the child with her wonted affection, and chided her for the neglect, reminding her at the same time of Rebecca Swarf's prophecy.

Alice, disturbed by his exhortations, affected to fondle and caress the babe ten times more than she would otherwise have done, till her anxiety grew to habitude, and all her neighbours spoke to her and marvelled at the inordinate fondness for the child with which she embittered her own life and that of her husband. Eben himself became impatient at her excessive endearments, and one day bethought, as a remedy to check the morbid affection of Alice, to apply to Rebecca Swarf for advice.

"Your wife," said Rebecca, "has had a dream, or an omen, that has told her she is ordained to do mischief to the child."

From that moment Eben felt himself irresistably drawn to watch the conduct of Alice. The hand of fate had indeed laid hold of him; he felt it—he trembled—but he could not shake it off.

One night, while he was observing Alice's stealing the light as it lay asleep in its cradle, he saw, or thought he saw, the weapon with which she was hanging over it, suddenly change, and a ghastly and haggard expression supplant the wonted maternal benignity of her countenance.

"You so worship that child," said he, as if willing to be disenchanted from the impression which her agitation had produced, "you so worship it, that one might think you make much of it in order to hide some intent to do it harm."

Alice burst into tears, and wept with impassioned grief over the child, who awakened by her sobs, smiled at her sorrow.

Eben was overawed at the effect of his remark, and sadness mixed to sooth her with all his kindness; but his feelings received an irrecoverable shock when she informed him that she had one night a dream, in which she saw Rebecca Swarf come to her bedside with a knife in her hand, and heard her say, "Cut the thread" from that hour continued the comforter to Alice, "I have often seen a shadowy hand, holding a bloody knife, hovering over the cradle—and the hand is like my own hand."

These strange circumstances, after the execution of his infatuated wife, Eben Thornwald told to the Rector, who caused Rebecca Swarf to be apprehended as a witch.

She was cast into prison, and several times examined; but no proof could be produced that she was in any way concerned in the murder of the child for which Alice had suffered. Alice had confessed, when seized with the knife in her hand, that she had done the deed herself, from a power whose dominion she knew not, and whose influence she could not resist. But the poor old forlorn, and wretched Rebecca's strength was soon exhausted. On her third examination she confessed herself a witch, and the worthy clergyman interrogated her as to the manner of her intercourse with the devil, and piously inquired what benefit she had received for having sold to him her eternal jewel? "The end of my sufferings," was her answer.

The spot where she was burnt may yet be seen on the common: it is bare and covered with ashes. Some say no bird ever alights on the ground there. The sheep nibble at a distance from it, so that it is as much distinguished by the rank growth of its herbage round, as by the blackness of the ashes where she was consumed.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

We are informed there is in the other world, a place prepared for maids and bachelors called Fiddler's Green, where they are condemned for the lack of good fellowship in this world, to dance together to all eternity. One of a party, who had been conversing on this subject, after returning home, had his brain so occupied with it, that in a dream he imagined himself dead, and translated to this scene of incessant fiddling and dancing. After describing his journey to these merry abodes of hopping shades, he says, that on passing the confines, he perceived a female figure advancing with a rambling rapid motion, resembling a hop, skip and jump. He now cast his eyes on his own person, as a genteel spirit would naturally do, at the approach of a female, and for the first time saw, that although he had left his substance in the other world, he was possessed of an airy form precisely similar to the one he had left behind him, and was clad in the ghost of a suit of clothes made after the newest fashion, which he had purchased a few days before his death. As the figure came near she slackened her pace, and struck into a graceful chasse forward, at the same time motioning to him to cross a rivulet, which he no sooner did, than he fell a dancing with increased agility.

[illegible] then conducted, or rather whirled away by his fair companion, to the margin of the green, where he has an opportunity of beholding the congregated celibacy of the place. The grotesque appearance of the various groupes particularly amused him.—"The Grecian robe and the Roman Toga, the Monkish cowl, the Monastic veil, and the blankets and feathers of the Indian, were mixed in ludicrous contrast." The allotment of partners was equally diverting.

"A gentleman in an embroidered suit led off a beggar girl, while a broad shouldered Mynheer flaunted with an Italian countess. Queen Elizabeth was dancing a jig with a jolly cobler, a person of great bonhommie, but who failed not to apply the strap when his stately partner moved with less agility than comported with his notions." His attention was then arrested by the appearance of a spare looking gentleman, advancing to the genius of the place in his glee. Poor man! he had no sooner come up to the group of ladies, than a tall, swarthy, lantern-jawed, antiquated virgin, raised her foot as a challenge for him to dance, whereupon they both fell to, and had danced six months when he left them, without any prospect of cessation.

A MILITIA MUSTER.

The following description of a country militia muster, drawn to the life, is from the Miners' Journal, a valuable weekly paper, published among the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Though written in Pennsylvania, like the old fashioned almanacs, it will suit any other meridian in the United States equally well.

Militia fair, commonly called 'Battalion day,' was duly solemnized at Orwisburg, in this county, on Wednesday last. Those of our readers who have not witnessed these gatherings, must be informed it is a festival of no small magnitude. The whole country is gathered together, men and women, boys and girls, old and young, meet and dance, romp, drink, fight and "cut up high."—Labor of all kinds is suspended, villages and hamlets are vacated, and every soul, whether subject to military duty or not, if capable of shaking a leg, tendges off by dawn of day, dressed in their best, to the place of rendezvous, which is usually one of the principal towns. It may be remarked there are generally quite as many women present as men, and three times as many spectators as soldiers. In fact, *soldiering* has very little to do with the matter. Discipline, order and subordination, are by common consent banished from the field and lost in the din of shouting, hooting, drinking and dancing. The people gather together for "a frolic"—"a real tear down frolic," and they are determined to have it, and have it they do and will. Improvement in military science and tactics is no part of their concern, and is as little attended to as the last Sunday's sermon.

A word or two descriptive of the mode of proceeding on these Battalion days, may not be uninteresting to some of our city readers. The first thing heard in the morning is the random firing of guns, scraping of fiddles, and boisterous mirth and congratulations amongst the rustics. By seven or eight o'clock, the *Hopsees* commence. The following is the process. Each tavern is provided with one or more fiddlers. Each fel with a sweetheart, wife, or *locum tenens*. The dance is a three or six handed reel. A gentleman asks two others to join him, they pay the fiddler a "*fip*," or a "*levy*," and go to work with most laudable zeal and industry. The fiddler, plays as if his life depended upon despatch, and accompanies his elbow with his foot in most sublime *rapo* upon the floor, by way of keeping time. The dancers it may be supposed are not idle: the floor is well sanded and substantial proof given that they do not dance without shoes. The figure eight and a set is the whole figure. One of the party calls for a glass of sling, toddy, or something of the kind, and placing himself before his partner, gives her "a real," drinks first himself and then hands her the glass, she drinks, and passes it to the next gentleman, who goes up to his partner and repeats the ceremony. Thus they drink and dance until the stipulated number of tunes are played, when a fresh party takes the floor and the dance continues. Thirst succeed the principal occupation of the day.

Every man considers it is his right, if not his duty, to go where he pleases, do as he pleases and pay as little attention as he pleases, hence it is not the work of a moment to form a *line*. But generally towards ten or eleven o'clock, after no little noise and confusion, the several companies are formed into what is called a line. And here a view is presented worthy the pencil of Hogarth. Some of the men with guns, and a great many without them. Some with sticks, others with a stick made into the mimicry of an old pistol the length of one's finger, to represent *fire arms*. The variety of tastes displayed in the uniform of the officers, is not the least amusing part of the spectacle. In due season the order is given to march to some neighboring field or common, where the line is again formed.

A few evolutions are attempted and performed, each in his own time and after his own manner.—The army is marched two or three times around and across the field in a pot-hook line and then marched back into town and dismissed, each wonderfully edified and improved in military discipline. The real business of the day is now commenced in good earnest—Faring good, rioting, dancing, courting, fighting and drinking. And that the latter are effectively performed, the attorney general, in due season, receives ample testimony. This is a Battalion day—*training* according to law.

FATE OF LA PEROUSE.

The long agitated question concerning the fate of La Perouse, the celebrated French Traveller, is now considered settled by the report of Mr. Dillon, of a Bengal ship, who, during a recent voyage, obtained from the Tucopian Islanders a sword hilt having on it the initials of La Perouse. On inquiry he ascertained that it came from a neighboring Island called Malicolo, where the natives said, two large vessels had been driven ashore many years before. The person who gave him this information, had resided many years among the natives, and had seen among them several iron bolts, axes, handle of a silver fork, knives, tea cups, glass beads, a silver spoon with a cypher crowned, and a sword of French manufacture. All these articles came from the Islanders, where the vessels were wrecked. One of the vessels anchored near the Island Wahnoo, the other by Paiow. A storm came up and the one near Wahnoo struck upon the rocks. The natives attacked them, and were fired at with muskets by the strangers. The vessel went to pieces, and the crew were massacred while attempting to escape to the shore. The vessel which was wrecked at Paiow struck on a sandbank. The natives received from the crew various articles, and permitted them to remain there some time, and to build a small vessel, in which the strangers embarked, leaving some of their party behind.—Capt. Dillon conversed with some of the natives who had visited the Island a few months before. They told him that there were still to be found there various articles of iron which had belonged to the strangers. Capt. D. having resolved to visit the Island, endeavoured to persuade the man, who had given the greater part of this information, to accompany him, but he could not induce him. Captain Dillon sailed for the Island, and came in sight of it, when a calm came on which lasted seven days. The ship's provisions being almost exhausted, and the vessel in a bad state, Capt. D. was compelled, when the [illegible] to continue his voyage to Calcutta. On his arrival the [illegible] Calcutta ordered a ship to be put under the command of Capt. D. and requested him to take every measure necessary to gain further information of the circumstances connected with the loss of the two vessels belonging to La Perouse. Dr. Tytler volunteered in this expedition. La Perouse sailed from Botany Bay in 1788.

No accounts having been received of them in 1791 by the French government, they sent out two vessels in search of the travellers, but they returned without success.—Captain Dillon has furnished the first clew to their fate.

THE COTTAGE OF ST. LEONARDS,

Muschat's Cairn, and the Ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel.

[An Engraved View of which is given in the June Number of the Casket.]

"The Tales of my Landlord" have consecrated and rendered classic ground a variety of scenes possessing formerly but little interest. The genius of Walter Scott has touched them as with a magic wand. In the words of one of his countrymen, "since he sung his bold and wild and romantic lays, a more religious solemnity breathes from our mouldering abbeys, and a sterner grandeur frowns over our time shattered castles." He has peopled our hills with heroes even as Ossian peopled them, and Ekes presiding spirit, his image haunts the magnificent cliffs of our lakes and seas. And as he is, as every heart feels, the author of those noble prose works that continue to flash upon the world, to him exclusively belongs the glory of wedding Fiction and History in delighted union, and of embodying in imperishable records, the manners, character, soul, and spirit of Caledonia; so that if her annals were lost, her memory would in those tales be immortal."

The cottage at St. Leonard's crags, the residence of "Douce David Deans," and his daughters Jeanie and Effie, is familiar to all our imaginations. Muschat's cairn, the scene where Jeanie had her midnight meetings with Robertson, and the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel, close by, will not be easily forgotten by the readers of "The Heart of Mid Lothian." But it is not, perhaps, very generally known, that the scene so described in that interesting novel has no actual existence in nature. There is, however, a cottage in the environs of Edinburgh, and upon the very verge of the town, situated immediately as that of Davie Deans is pictured. "Betwixt Edinburgh and the mountain called Arthur's Seat," and near to it are still to be discerned the remains of an old cairn, and the yet stately ruins of St. Anthony's chapel.

The engraving as mentioned above exhibits those objects as they now are to be seen, and is taken from an admirable drawing, made upon the spot, by Miss C. Schetky, whose graphic powers are so well known to the amateurs of the art in this city. It is a night view, and represents faithfully the gloomy desolation of the scene.

The character and adventures of Jeanie are supposed rather to transcend the bounds of probability, yet it seems from the following extract from a Scotish newspaper that they are founded upon well authenticated facts.

JEANIE AND EFFIE DEANS.

[From the Dumfries and Galloway Courier.]

It is not, we believe, very generally known, that the celebrated tale of "The Heart of Mid Lothian" is founded on fact, and that its heroines resided for the greater part of their lives in the immediate neighbourhood of Dumfries. Of these facts, however, our readers will entertain no doubt, when they shall have perused the following narrative, which we have been obligingly permitted to extract from a memorandum, made by a lady, long before the last series of the Tales of my Landlord had been announced, and we distinctly pledge ourselves to the public for the authenticity of its contents.

EXTRACT.

"As my kitchen and parlour were not very far from each other, I one day went in to purchase chickens from a person I heard offering them for sale. This was a little stout looking woman, who seemed between 70 and 80 years of age. She was almost covered with a tartan plaid, and her cap had over it a black silk hood, tied under the chin, a piece of dress still much in use among elderly women of that rank of life in Scotland. Her eyes were dark, and remarkably lively and intelligent. I entered into conversation with her, and began by asking how she maintained herself, &c. She said that,

in winter, she *plied stockings*, that is, knitted feet to country people's stockings,—an employment which bears about the same relation to stocking making that *cobbling* does to shoe making, and is, of course, both less profitable and less *dignified*. She added, that she taught a few children to read, and in summer, "whiles reared a dozen chickens."

* * * After some more conversation, during which I was more and more pleased with the good sense and naivete of the old woman's remarks, she rose to go away. I then asked her name. Her countenance was suddenly clouded, her colour slightly rose, and she said gravely, or rather solemnly, "My name is *Helen Walker*; but your husband kens weel about me."

"In the evening, I mentioned to Mr. —— the new acquaintance I had made, and how much I had been pleased, and inquired what was remarkable in the history of this poor woman. Mr. —— said, there were few more extraordinary persons than Helen Walker. She had been early left an orphan with the charge of a sister considerably younger than herself, whom she educated and maintained by her exertions. It will not be easy to conceive her feelings, when she found that this only sister must be tried by the laws of her country for *child-murder*, and herself called on as the principal witness against her. The counsel for the prisoner told Helen, that if she would declare that her sister had made any preparation, however slight, or had given her any intimation whatever of her situation, such a statement would save her sister's life. Helen said, "it is impossible for me, sir, to give my oath to a falsehood, and whatever be the consequence, I will give my evidence according to my conscience." The trial came on. The sister was found guilty and condemned. In removing the prisoner from the bar, she was heard to say to her sister, "O Nelly! ye hae been the cause o' my death!"—Helen replied, "Ye ken I bad to speak the truth."

"In Scotland, six weeks must elapse between the sentence and its execution, and Helen availed herself of it. The very day of her sister's condemnation she got a petition drawn up, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case, and that same evening set out on foot from Dumfries to London, without introduction or recommendation. She presented herself in her tartan plaid and country attire before John, duke of Argyle, (after having watched three days at his door,) just as he was stepping into his carriage, and delivered her petition. Herself and her story interested him so much, that he immediately procured the pardon she solicited, which was forwarded to Dumfries, and Helen returned, having performed her meritorious journey on foot, in the course of a few weeks.

"I was so strongly interested in this narrative, that I earnestly wished to prosecute my acquaintance with Helen Walker; but as I was to leave the place with Helen Walker; but as I was to leave the country next day, I was obliged to postpone it till my return in spring, when my first walk was to Helen's cottage. She had died a short time before. My regret was extreme, and I endeavoured to obtain some account of her from a woman who inhabited the other end of the house. I inquired of Helen had ever spoken of her past history, her journeys to London, &c. "Na," said the old woman, "Helen was a wily body, and whenever any o' the neighbours speered ony thing about it she aye changed the discourse." In short, every answer I received only served to raise my opinion of Helen Walker, who could unite so much prudence with so much heroism and virtue.

"Helen Walker lived on the romantic banks of the Clouden, a little way above the bridge by which the road from Dumfries to Sanquhar crosses that beautiful stream. The name of her younger sister is said to have been Tibby, (Isabella,) and it is known that, after her liberation from Dumfries jail, she was united in marriage to the father of the little innocent whose premature death had brought her life into jeopardy, and that she lived with him in the north of England, where Helen used occasionally to visit her. The interview betwixt Helen and Mrs. —— above detailed, took place in October 1736, and the remains of the old woman were interred in the church-yard of Irongray, in spring 1737, without a stone to mark the spot where they are deposited."

A view of the Sepulchre of Washington,

AT MOUNT VERNON, IN VIRGINIA.

Whatever the Gol of Nature has required of his beings as a moral duty, it would seem that he had directed them to by a natural impulse, thus rendering easy the path of duty, and strewing thorns in the road of error. Whether our remark will be admitted by the casuists, as a metaphysical truth, is highly doubtful, and it is neither our intention or present wish to enter upon its defence; but we may appeal to the delightful experience of those who have regulated their faith and practice, with a constant eye to the requisitions of a revealed will, whether a discharge of those duties which revelation and reason prescribe, is not attended with more internal satisfaction [illegible] the reasoning race where appetite applies the spur, and reason relinquishes the rein. But of all the sensations of a well regulated mind, there are none, connecting themselves with duties rather to God or man, that spring from a purer seat, or impart a more pleasing and healthful sensation, than that of GRATITUDE. It is at once the best return a noble mind can ask or give for favours, and the surest indication of a worthiness to receive a kindness—towards God it is the bowing down of a chastened mind in a humble consciousness of favours, neither to be returned to the giver, nor fully expressed by the receiver—towards man it is a living notion, a *productive* principle, springing onto fruits of thankfulness, connecting themselves with the virtue of the conferer and the state of the favoured. But our exordium is becoming an essay, and we are acting from an impulse without acquainting our readers with its cause. We take pleasure in presenting our patrons with a neat and faithful view of Washington's Sepulchre at Mount Vernon, engraved by Mr. Geo. Gilbert, of this city. It is a sketch true to the scenery that surrounds that hallowed place, and just to the shrine of his earthly remains. Mount Vernon, the present seat of Judge Bushrod Washington, was the family residence of the ancestors of our country's father. From Augustine Washington it descended to Lawrence, his eldest son, who having shared in the sufferings and dangers of the fleet sent by Great Britain against Carthagena, (New Grenada) returned to his patrimony, and named it for the unfortunate commander in that unsuccessful expedition, Admiral Vernon—from him it descended to George Washington, in whose possession it acquired a new value, and from whom it descended to its present owner.

That the remains of him, whose praise is the glory of one hemisphere and the delight of another, should rest in a sepulchre of such "humble show," has been thought derogatory to the credit of a nation that has started into greatness in the very freshness of his praise; and the little hillock at Mount Vernon is pointed at as a stain upon our country's escutcheon. Certain it is, that few individuals of moderate circumstances propose to themselves a less humble retreat, when they shall have ceased to occupy their whole domains; and we should not start, when foreigners, pointing to the cave of Mount Vernon, charge us with ingratitude to the memory of our country's political saviour.

We know every argument that narrow economy, disguised envy, or cold indifference, can adduce for leaving the bones of Washington without a monument; they have been adduced and answered till the country is ashamed of their discussion—and the friends of such a measure forbear proposing the question, lest their opponents should give new cause for shame by their opposition. Washington is embalmed, it is said, in the affections of the people—so should it be—but who will believe in the warmth of that affection, which denies the common decencies of sepulture to its object? The heartless mourning of those who have in other times erected a monument to public benefactors, is frequently adduced as an argument against the measure of doing honour to the memory of Washington; but the very existence of counterfeits proves the value of genuine objects; and this method that affected grief has adopted for expression, proves that true affection resorted to the same means. Spite, therefore, of the morbid affectation of republican simplicity, as if a republican had not as much sensibility, and could not entertain a feeling of gratitude, as well as a monarchist, we consider it as a reproach to our country, that nothing but noisy and most *costly* talk has been devoted towards doing justice to the remains of Washington—not for *his* sake, his measure of glory and greatness is full,—but for the honour of the republic.

Stepping aside, however, from the question of what the nation owes itself, we may remark, that wherever rest the bones of Washington there is hallowed ground; and the patriot approaches the sanctified demesne in mental disarray, doing deep homage to the great spirit that once animated the mouldering tenement almost

"Worshipped in decay."

Men approach the tomb of Achilles, and think [illegible] they lean over the resting place of his long mouldered bones, and roll back the flood of years when he slew the enemies of his nation, and gratified private hate by insult to the carcase of the dead; but other thoughts occupy their minds, and other feelings crowd upon them, when they look at the lowly sepulchre of Washington. They remember with holy feelings of gratitude the devoted valour that stood between an invading foe and a suffering people; but they remember with deeper sensations of reverence that Patriot, who neglected selfish feelings, who threw aside all calculations of personal good in the great question of public safety, and consummated his acts of greatness by giving to his country and the world the benefit of that noble lesson, that when the business in which he was called to act was fully accomplished, his commission should of itself expire.

Sometimes the danger of precedent is urged against the appropriation of public funds to the erection of a monument to Washington; but it would be difficult for any one to show how such an act could ever operate as a precedent; the most ardent admirers of the other patriots of our revolutionary struggle will not pretend to place their fame, or their services, on the same footing with those of our country's father—our own history, as well as that of other nations, would be searched in vain for a parallel—until men call back the past, conjure up the dependence of colonies, create anew the struggles for liberty, and with all, create another Washington, the erection of a monument to him that has gone cannot be reckoned as a precedent.

A short time, extremely short, will be allowed to the country to remove the bones of Washington to the seat of Federal Government, and place over them a mausoleum worthy a nation. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the Masonic fraternity, after waiting with becoming respect the appeal for movements of their country, have resolved to assume to themselves the duty of honouring the dead, and large subscriptions towards the erection of a monument at Mount Vernon have already been made by the respective Grand Lodges of different States; and if another Session of Congress passes over without an appropriation for the purpose from the national funds, the Masons will consider that the task is given up to them.

Yet wherever, we repeat it, sleep the ashes of Washington, there is consecrated earth; the patriot, the soldier, the statesman, and the citizen of the world, will tread it with awe. Men may sigh, at his sepulchre, that such excellence has departed from the earth; but the American will glory in the rich remembrance of all those virtues that illustrated his own happy land, and bless God that he was born heir to the glory that every citizen of Washington's country inherits.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Having on the 9th of April made an appeal to the inhabitants of this city on the necessity, as well as justice, of a proper regulation of the hours during which mechanics and labourers in general are employed, and not having seen any visible effects produced by this appeal, I concluded that the mechanics of this city were destitute of that spirit of which they so much boast, namely, a spirit of independence. I was mistaken; and knowing that at this moment several of the respective bodies of mechanics are actively deliberating upon the subject, and are about to assert their rights to the same privileges which mechanics in other cities enjoy, I am induced again to take up my pen, and in the rude, unpolished style of an uncultivated child of nature, again appeal to the hearts of those citizens whose never varying desire is to promote charity and brotherly love: of such persons (and I believe this city possesses a large portion to any other,) I would ask, has not the reduction, though poor mechanics, a right to a share of those privileges and enjoyments which a country so happily circumstanced as this presents to his view? Methinks I hear the man of feeling answer, most undoubtedly; but I confidently affirm, to such enjoyments he is deprived at this season of the year. To work, to eat, to sleep, are the only employments for which a mechanic in this city seems designed; to read (and thereby improve his mind, enlarge his ideas, and by storing his memory with useful designs to enable himself to perform the avocation to which he in the course of the day may be called, with ease and celerity,) is an enjoyment entirely beyond his reach: and I would ask, where is the utility of establishing libraries and reading rooms for the use of the mechanic, when by confining him to labour nearly 16 hours out of the 24, no opportunity is offered for his availing himself of the advantages which they hold out to his view? to the execution of the time he regains his habitation, it is at least 8 o'clock at night, when wearied by the length of time, and the violent exercise incident to mechanical labour, how can he be expected to possess a relish for reading; if he does, (and there are many who do,) the thoughts of rising so soon in the morning convince him of the absolute necessity of devoting all the time he has left to resting his aching limbs, and recruiting his strength for the morrow's toil.

To transact any business of his own, if it require daylight, is a favour of which he is also denied, unless he leave his work, and by so doing subject himself to an irretrievable loss, as it is not in his power to regain, by working, what he may lose in this manner. In other countries, if a mechanic have occasion to absent himself from his employ an hour or more in the middle of the day on urgent occasions, an opportunity is offered for his rendering an equivalent by laboring a corresponding portion after the regular time of quitting, and thereby daylight; but in this city, all the light of day from sunrise to dark is necessary for the completion of a day's labour. Where then I ask is the difference between a mechanic of Philadelphia and a slave in the Indies? There is a difference, yes! the slave toils against his will from sunrise to sunset, so does the mechanic. The slave is provided for by his master, winter and summer alike, he has no dread of a scarcity of provisions, though subjected to the cruelty of his master: take away the task of the overseer, and where is the difference? The mechanic is dependant upon his labour for the support of himself and family, he has certainly the liberty of choosing his employer, and of leaving him should they disagree, but custom has made them all alike: let him change as often as he pleases, he is still subjected to the same treatment, and work he must, or starve himself, and see his family starve also—surely the bosom of every generous Philadelphian heaves with indignation at such a picture as this. But is it not a fact? search the habitations of those poor mechanics who have large families, you will find the children neglected during the summer by the father; from absolute necessity he has no opportunity of administering parental instruction and advice to his children. Boys, in particular, by contracting an intimacy with depraved characters, often become themselves dissolute and abandoned; hence so many runaway apprentices, so much smoking and drinking among the younger classes of men in this city, habits which though becoming familiar, nevertheless offend the eye of the thoughtful observer. It is a fact, that though an apprentice possess ever so good an employer, and though his employer may give him the best possible advice, it seldom produces any good effects upon the boy, unless seconded by parental authority.

Does it not follow then, as a matter of course, that the present system of laboring from sunrise to dark, is altogether injurious and unjust in depriving man of the best part of his existence, daylight! for the mechanic, in this city, sees the sun only at labour. In New York, the mechanic works only 10 hours during the day, to complete what is termed a full and sufficient day's work, and receives considerably more for those 10 hours than the mechanics of Philadelphia do for 13. Why this difference? are they not all born under the same constitution and government, possessed of equal talents and taste for enjoyment, have not their bodies the same sensibility of feeling? Then why deny them the same privileges? all they ask is an equal share of those blessings which an All Bountiful Providence has provided for all mankind, and why should they be rejected and denied?

Citizens, men of feeling, to you I speak; search your hearts, and I am confident you will say it is a just and reasonable request. [illegible]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NO. I.

According to promise made in our last No. we now present the exposition of the state of the Society of Friends, as produced at their last Conference—it is signed by a Committee of the highest respectability, in each of the Quarterly Meetings which compose the yearly Meeting.

AN EPISTLE TO FRIENDS

OF THE QUARTERLY & MONTHLY MEETING,

Within the compass of the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia: Adopted at a General Meeting of Friends at Green street Meeting House, in this City, by adjournments on the 4th and 5th of the 5th Mo. 1827.

DEAR FRIENDS,

Having through Divine favour, been permitted to meet together, pursuant to adjournment in the fourth month last, the state of our religious society was again brought into view. The wing of Ancient Goodness being sensibly extended over the several sittings of the Meeting, we have been enabled to consider the subjects that came before us. After solemn deliberation, and a free interchange of sentiment, it was with much unanimity, agreed to recommend the following views and propositions for your serious consideration:

The principal objects of our Religious Association, are the public worship of God; the edification and comfort of each other; the strengthening of the weak, and the recovery of those who have wandered from the way of peace and safety.

It is only under the blessed influence of Gospel love, that these objects can be attained. Whenever any among us, so far forsake this *fundamental principle* of our Union, as to act in the spirit of strife and discord, and to oppose and condemn their brethern, who may conscientiously differ from them in opinion, they break the bond of Gospel fellowship, and, as far as their influence extends, frustrate the design of religious society. If such, after the use of proper means, cannot be reclaimed, the peace, and harmony, and welfare of the body, require that they should be seperated from our communion.

The Apostle, aware of the evils arising from contention in religious communities, warned his brethern against it, declaring that "where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work;" and they were exhorted to withdraw from every brother who walked disorderly. And we know from experience, that wherever this evil spirit has appeared in any of our meetings, weakness, and jealousy, and divisions have been introduced; and that excellent order has been subverted which has not only preserved us in love and concord, but protected the rights and privileges of all our Members.

With deep concern and sorrow we have observed the introduction and increase of this desolating spirit. It is now about five years since it made its appearance in our hitherto favoured Society, so as to become a subject of general concern. For some time it was mostly confined to individuals acting as Officers in the Church. In this stage of its progress its consequences were grievous. Some who become infected by it, disregarding the wholesome order established by our Yearly Meeting, which directs, in the first place, *private* labour with such as give cause of concern, and afterwards, that *Monthly Meetings* should treat with them, formed combinations amongst themselves, unauthorized by the Society and unknown to its Discipline. Friends travelling in the Ministry, with certificates from their Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, were interrupted in their labours, and in some instances publicly opposed in our Meetings for Divine worship. They, and other faithful Friends in the Ministry, were unjustly charged with preaching infidel doctrines, denying the Divinity of Christ, and undervaluing the Scriptures; together with divers other things, generally known to you, and equally unfounded.

It was not long, however, before the contagion spread, and made its appearance in some of our Meetings for Discipline, opening to the exercised Members of the Society, scenes of the most painful nature. Measures of a party character were introduced, and the established order of society was infringed, by carrying those measures into execution, against the judgment and contrary to the voice of the larger part of Friends present.

At length the infection, taking a wider range, appeared in our Yearly Meeting, where its deplorable effects were equally conspicuous. Means were recently taken therein to over-rule the greater part of the Representatives, and a Clerk was imposed upon the Meeting, without their concurrence or consent. A Committee was there appointed to visit the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings without the unity of the Meeting, and contrary to the solid sense and judgment of much the larger number of the Members in attendance; and several important subjects were necessarily dismissed, owing to the disunity and discord prevalent in that body.

Friends have viewed this state of things amongst us with deep concern and exercise, patiently waiting in the hope, that time and reflection would convince our brethern of the impropriety of such a course, and that, being favoured to see the evil consequences of such conduct, they might retrace their steps. But, hitherto, we have waited in vain. Time and opportunity for reflection have been amply afforded, but have not produced these desirable results. On the contrary, the spirit of discord and confusion has gained strength; and to us there now appears no way to regain the harmony and tranquility of the body, but by withdrawing ourselves—not from the Society of Friends, nor from the exercise of its salutary Discipline—but from religious communion with those who have introduced, and seem disposed to continue, such disorders amongst us.

The quiet and solemnity of our Meetings for Divine Worship—the blessings of a Gospel Ministry unshackled by human authority—the preservation of our religious liberty—the advancement of our Christian testimonies—and the prosperity of Truth, so far as it is connected with our labours, we believe, very much depend upon the early adoption of this measure.

We therefore, under a solemn and weighty sense of the importance of this concern, and with ardent desires that all our movements may be under the guidance of Him, who only can lead us in safety, have agreed to propose for your consideration, the propriety and expediency of holding a Yearly Meeting for Friends in unity with us, residing within the limits of those Quarterly Meetings, heretofore represented in the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia; for which purpose, it is recommended that Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, which may be prepared for such a measure, should appoint Representatives to meet in Philadelphia, on the third-second day in the tenth month next, at ten o'clock in the morning, in company with other members favourable to our views, there to hold a Yearly Meeting of men and women Friends, upon the principles of the early professors of our name, and for the same purposes that brought them together in a religious capacity—to exalt the standard of Truth—promote righteousness and peace in the earth—edify the churches—and generally to attend to all such concerns as relate to the welfare of religious society, and the cause of our holy Redeemer, who is God over all, blessed forever. Amen.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the meeting by

Stephen Stephens,	John Mann,
Joseph Rhoads,	John Cowgill,
Jacob Paxson,	Robert Moore,
James Walton,	Asa Rogers,
Benjamin Smith,	Anthony Sharp,
Thomas Carey,	Josiah Roberts,
Halliday Jackson,	John Ward,
Jacob Ahrichs,	Thomas Burton,
George Peirce,	David Davis,
Stephen Long,	Isaac Kay,
Richard Barnard,	Edward Garrigues.

Extracted from the minutes of the aforesaid Meeting:

WILLIAM GIBSON, } *Clerks.*
BENJ. FERRIS, }

THE EVENING POST.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On the death of SARAH ANN LEE, an infant daughter, who died on the 8th inst.—born Sept. 1826.

Sweetly the bud its fragrance round had thrown,
And the dear wish to see that bud full blown,
Rose in the fond, yes, too fond father's breast;
And the fond mother, as the babe she prest,
Heav'd the soft sigh and raised to Heaven her prayer,
Asking, for that sweet babe, God's fostering care:
No scorching sun had reached the lovely flower,
Nor chilling blast—but death's resistless pow'r
Like the cold blast of winter's drear, came on,
Enshrouding eyes that late had sparkling shone;
E're one short year had past, its life had flown.

A.

The thirteenth number of the American Acting Theatre, has just appeared. It contains the tragedy of *Pizarro*, embellished with a finished portrait of Mr. E. Forrest, in the character of *Rolla*. This number fully sustains the reputation of the work for neatness in typographical execution and general appearance.

The new novel entitled Hope Leslie, which was announced some time since as being in the press, will be published by Messrs. White & Gallagher in the course of next week. It is said by those who have had an opportunity of seeing the sheets to be superior to any previous work by the same author.

A meeting of upwards of five hundred journeymen carpenters, was held on Wednesday at noon, in the Mayor's court room. The object was to limit the hours of work from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously passed, and the proceedings of the meeting ordered to be published.

The last of NEW HARMONY.—In a city paper we observe the following:

"Notice is hereby given, not to trust Robert Owen on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of his debts, nor in any way whatever be responsible for any transactions he may have done or may attempt to do in my name.

WILLIAM MACLURE.

"NEW HARMONY, 30th April, 1827."

Mr. Maclure is an enthusiast upon the subject of education. He has made it his study in Europe for many years, and from the above may be inferred the result of his experiment upon *Owenism*. He has been a munificent contributor in rare and valuable books, and costly European minerals, to American scientific societies, and is the President of the American Geological Society.

The Corporation of Wilmington, Del. have purchased from John Cummins, Esq. his large and substantial Flour Mill on the Brandywine, for which they are to pay twenty-eight thousand dollars. Possession is to be given in about two months, when works will be immediately erected at the Mill to raise the water from the Brandywine, for the supply of the borough of Wilmington.—Measures have been taken to have the pipes prepared and a basin constructed; and from present appearances it will not be long ere that town will be well supplied with water.

It is stated in the Palladium that on Tuesday morning, a hearty good looking man, went into a store near the corner of Second and Market streets, and while bargaining for some articles with the shop-keeper, the only one in at the time, suddenly became very sick and appeared to be fainting. The shop-keeper very humanely ran into the yard back of the house to get some water, for the sufferer; but when he returned, (he did so with great haste)—behold! the bird was flown, and five pieces of silks along with him. The loss and cry that was raised was too late.

The Bank of Virginia is not expected to lose more than $7,000 by the fraud of that ingenious gentleman, Read. He has manifested some little disposition to repair the wrongs which he has done to the Banks which he has defrauded; and as the Bank of the United States has some reasons to suspect him of having played a trick upon her on a former occasion, she is disposed, we understand, to take some little interest in having justice fairly and fully administered upon him on the present occasion. Mr. Read may rue the turn which his genius has taken. He is very expert at his business; and the same talents, which, so miserably misdirected as they have been, have twice brought him under the cognizance of the law, might, if properly exerted, have distinguished him probably in some honorable walk of life—and have even made him a limb of the law instead of one of its victims. Sooner or later these expert gentlemen find the truth of the old adage, that *honesty is the best policy.*

LACE WORK.—An immense amount in laces of all kinds, is annually imported into this country. This is an article of dress which is daily increasing—it lasts long with care, and it always gives a rich and elegant finish. Formerly a dress of Brussels point was extravagantly dear—it is now comparatively cheap. There is a lace school or manufactory established at Newport, Rhode Island, which gives profitable employment in the new branch to 500 young ladies, and the various articles of their ingenious and tasty needle will bear comparison with any thing of the kind ever imported.

A few days since, while Mr. Burgess, of Fairfield, Maine, was engaged in manufacturing polish, and was in the act of drying a batch of salts, a part of it began to melt, the kettles being covered for the purpose. In a short time, he observed an unusual appearance in the form of one of them, upon which he stepped back, and in a moment it exploded with a loud noise and threw the burning salts in every direction. The report was heard a mile, and was supposed to be that of a cannon. Mr. Burgess and a young man who was present at the time, received no bodily injury, although their clothes were nearly destroyed.

On Sunday last, a black man named John Purnell, alias John Smith, alias James Morris, was committed to Bridewell, in New York. He was a fugitive from justice, charged with having been engaged in kidnapping people of color from Philadelphia and selling them in the South. He was arrested in Boston and brought to this city on Monday night, and on Wednesday morning a hearing took place before mayor Watson.

A person named Ackerman, having in charge a sloop bound up the river for stones, was attacked by a hand on board named Miller, and beat until he was killed. He tied a rope round Ackerman and threw him overboard. A boy aloft hailed a sloop, and some persons went on board and secured Miller, who is now in prison in West Chester county, New York.

William W. Wolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of 13,773 dollars 31 cents during the month of April, viz: For donations $2695 64 cents: For contributions on the debt on the Society's house, $2430: For bibles and [illegible] of value. No permanent loans, interest payable in bibles and testaments, $2470.

The New York Daily Advertiser says: The experiment made on Comstock's life preserver, has been completely successful. One of the seamen belonging to the steamboat McDonough, lying at Beekman street wharf, jumped into the water with one of the preservers about his body, and immediately rose, and remained for a considerable time in an upright posture, with his head and shoulders out of the water, in a position perfectly safe and easy. Whilst in the water he let out the air, and inflated the sack anew with great ease. We are fully satisfied that this invention will be of great utility.

Mrs. Clarissa Iler died in Neville, about thirty miles from the city of Cincinnati, on the 19th of April. Her death was supposed to have been caused by fright. As she was sitting at home in the evening, a young man imprudently wrapped himself in a white sheet and came into the house. Mrs. Iler being in a delicate state of health, the fright brought on an illness from which she never recovered.

The German Automaton at Baltimore has challenged his American brother at New-York, to play fifteen games of chess in the exhibition room of his antagonist, for two hundred dollars each game, the American to be allowed the advantage of a castle, each game, and the entire receipts of the exhibition. The German is truly a gallant knight.

Two cases of considerable importance have been decided in the supreme court of New York, which, though not of the first impression, go to show that the rights of captains and owners of vessels, are fully protected in that court. The first was an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, on board the American ship Milton, on her voyage to Liverpool. The cook having struck the mate, he complained to the captain, who had the cook chastised with a rope's end of sixteen threads. Twenty lashes were inflicted. One witness swore to one hundred and forty. The court pronounced the captain not guilty, and justified his conduct. The second was an action brought by the same plaintiff to recover wages which accrued on the voyage. It appeared in evidence that on the arrival in New York, the captain called him and the rest of the crew aft, and told them he required them to stay by the ship and unload the cargo, which they refused to do and went ashore. The counsel for the defendant urged that by their shipping articles, they had agreed to unlade the vessel; and that they had failed to perform the very contract on which they sought to recover. After a full hearing, the jury, without leaving their seats, pronounced a verdict for the captain. Another brought a similar action which was attended with a like result. The rest of the crew have not sued and they have lost their wages.

As the Washington mail coach was passing down Market street, on Wednesday, says the Baltimore Chronicle, a short distance above Calvert street, one of the fore wheels came off, and the horses becoming frightened, dashed into a gallop, the driver being unable to control them. Fortunately, being well trained, they made a safe turn up Calvert street, and were stopped near the Post Office, without any injury to the passengers or carriage, which was prevented from upsetting by the projection of the axle. Mrs. Knight, the distinguished vocalist, being in the coach, was so overcome by fear, that she fainted, and in that state was borne into the City Hotel.

The drawing of the Georgia Land Lottery closed on the 25th ult. The tract of land supposed to be the most valuable in the new territory, remained in the wheel until the day's drawing preceding the last, and was drawn by a female idiot of Columbia county. No. 51, in the 21st district of Muscogee, was the number that drew this prize. On the morning of that day, the spectators were on the tip-toe of expectation for the drawing of this No. and a No. 51 being announced (without noticing the district) one of these gentry, who knew a Revolutionary soldier in Jefferson county held a ticket of this number, leaped on his horse, and rode 65 miles in five hours to carry him the news, and before the error was detected, (for the No. 51 was in another district) he had purchased the land, and paid part of the purchase money. On the mistake being made known, the old soldier refunded the money, and the speculator *had his ride for his pains!*

A JUNE FROST.

On the night of the 1st instant, the neighbourhood of Greensburg, Pa. was visited by a very severe frost, which totally destroyed the beans and corn in the gardens and fields. In some instances, it will be necessary to replant whole fields of the latter grain, and this frost chronologers will not fail to note as one of the many and severe changes to which our climate is subject.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their late session, passed a law declaring that after the 1st day of July next, 100 lbs. shall constitute a cwt. and 200 lbs a ton. By the same law it is provided that brass weights of one, two, four, five, ten, twenty, and fifty pounds, shall be procured by the state, and by each county and town, as standards of the avoirdupois weight.

A late scientific Journal states, that while the workmen were employed in constructing some submarine works, off Plymouth, (Eng.) the rays of the sun passed through the convex glass of the diving bell, which was sunk twenty-five feet below the surface of the water, actually set fire to a hat belonging to one of the workmen.

The Canal at Louisville, (Ky.) which is intended to obviate the difficulty and danger attending the navigation of the Falls of Ohio, is said to be advancing with spirit towards a final completion.

FALSE NOSE.

A French Surgeon has lately restored to an individual his nose, which had been frost-bitten during the campaign in Russia. The usual mode was adopted of turning down a portion of the skin of the forehead for the purpose. The result is very satisfactory. The deformity is scarcely observable, and the scar on the forehead, concealed also in some degree by the hair, has almost entirely disappeared. What is very extraordinary, it, that the person on whom this operation has been performed, refers to the forehead all the sensations of his false nose; the nerves of which are in fact furnished by the nervous branches intended for the forehead.

A man by the name of Price, has been convicted in Sussex county, N. J. of the crime of arson, for burning the barn of Mr. Nicholas Ryerson, last winter. He was sentenced to undergo ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Upwards of eighty witnesses were examined, and the trial occupied the better part of five days. Price is a man of handsome property, and was led to the crime of which he has been convicted by a spirit of revenge.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the United States, are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the subjects of His Holiness the Pope, and the merchandise of the produce or manufacture of his dominions, imported into the United States in the same, the same suspension to take effect from the thirtieth of May, 1827, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, and merchandise aforesaid, therein laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

According to the New York Advocate, "the city is overrun with gamblers. The editors state that—The approach of summer—steam boat travelling, and business matters, have brought whole crowds among us. Black legs are the bane of society. They are a sort of monsters that live on the very blood of silly men with money in their pockets. The lobbies of the theatres, the bowling rooms, billiard rooms, are the places to find them. In a theatre they seldom attend to the performances. Restless and busy, they are always looking out for their prey, and often do strangers get cajoled into a conversation which may end in their destruction.

There are different varieties of black legs. Some of them dress like gentlemen, and pass for such for a while. Others of a lower stamp wear blue silk handkerchiefs, or other colours, round their necks; have clothes apparently of second hand, and altogether an *outre* air. Persons from the country should look sharp about them when they go into public places. Be always suspicious of very talkative and complaisant strangers, with whom you meet at a concert or the playhouse. There is nothing like caution.

A novel spectacle presented itself in the streets of Boston, a week or two ago. Two women, past the middle age to appearance, were drawing through the town a little wooden box on wheels, in which was crammed five small children. They said they were from Taunton, and bound to New York, as adventurers, having with them all their earthly goods, which was nothing more than the poor man's legacy—lots of children. They were like beasts of burden, tackled tandem to a wagon.

On an investigation of the affairs of Beethoven, the celebrated musician, who died recently in great distress in Vienna, it was found that he owned stock in the Bank of Vienna, of the value of 1000 pounds sterling. Understanding that he was in want of the common necessaries of life, the Philarmonic Society of London, forwarded him 100 pounds, which reached Vienna too late to be of any service to the sufferer. Those who were best acquainted with the man, and who knew his habitual neglect of money matters, are of opinion that his property in the Bank of Vienna, had "*entirely escaped his recollection.*" It is odd enough, however, that the gravedigger did not bring it to mind.

An extraordinary surgical operation.—A tumor weighing upwards of eight pounds, larger in size than the human head, was extracted entire from the abdomen of a woman in London, on the 31st of March, by Dr. Granville. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, such was the facility with which the operation was conducted, that the quantity of blood did not exceed two ounces.

A letter from Tampico, dated the 20th of April, to a gentleman in Charleston says: "considerable excitement prevails here in consequence of certain handbills in circulation, printed in Mexico, wherin our fellow citizen, Mr. Poinsett, is severely calumniated, as accessary to a result; and even accusing him of tendering his personal services and interest in the overthrow of the existing government. In this section, this report meets with the contempt it merits; and it is worthy of the source from whence it emanates, the Solar Sun, of Mexico, remarkable for its extreme bitterness to, and envy of our happy country."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the U. S. schr. Shark, dated Tampico, May 13.

"On the evening of our arrival, the boat which had brought me ashore, in returning to the vessel, was swamped in crossing the bar. Midshipman Wadsworth, and all the crew, except four, were drowned. The doctor, who was in the boat, with the remaining four men, after being on the bottom of the boat until ten o'clock next morning, were cast upon the shore, and providentially saved. The doctor and one of the crew were missing for twenty-four hours after this, the others having been brought up to town. They are all doing well, but their suffering have been very great.

Mr. Sergeant is in the city of Mexico, and is, I understand, much respected by the Mexicans.

The Mexican congress has not yet risen."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the corner stone of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, now erecting in Market, between Second and Third streets, was laid in due form, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens who attended on the occasion.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends commenced at Portsmouth, N. H. on Saturday, and was held on Monday, at Newport, where it continued until Wednesday. Anna Braithwaite and other celebrated Friends from England, attended the meeting.

The removal of Peale's Museum, to the Arcade, commenced on Tuesday last.

It is stated in a Virginian paper, that Commodore Bainbridge is about to remove to Philadelphia, and take charge of the naval establishment here.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was a foot race in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, for a purse of $1,000, a distance of 150 yards, between a Philadelphian named Binns, and a Virginian named Miller. The Virginian was the winner; both parties had been long in training.

On Tuesday evening, a coloured man was pursued by hundreds of people, and was arrested, having been detected in an attempt to kidnap two white children in our streets.

A convention of delegates is to be held at Trenton, N. J. in August next, for the purpose of obtaining a revision of the constitution of that state.

A car loaded with coal got loose lately on the Mauch Chunk rail way, and went nine miles in ten minutes. Fortunately it encountered nothing in its course, and did no injury.

The estimate saving by the substitution of water power, instead of steam, for a single horse power is £10 per annum. Water was raised into a reservoir formerly by steam to supply the city of Philadelphia—it is now done by means of water power. It is said the expense is not more than one fiftieth part.

A Rev. gentleman (says the Providence Journal,) who has statedly preached in this town to a large congregation for the last thirty-six years has during that period, united in marriage sixteen hundred persons.

The Senate of Massachusetts have concurred with the lower house, by a vote of 26 to 11, in the election of the Hon. Daniel Webster, as United States Senator.

The office room of the Bank at Montpelier, Vermont, was robbed of $100, on the first of May. The offenders have since been arrested.

The United States frigate Java, Captain Crane, sailed from Boston on Tuesday morning for the Mediterranean. She will take the place of the flag-ship North Carolina, Com. Rodgers.

The "Banksian Medal," of the London Horticultural society has been awarded to a gentleman of Albany for a barrel of American apples, embracing twenty varieties, forwarded to the society last winter.

Joseph G. Rowland, Esq. has been appointed, by the Governor of Delaware a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Delaware.

Col. Leavenworth passed through Franklin, Missouri, on the 29th of April, on his way to the River Platte, to examine and fix on a military cantonment; and on the first of May four companies of United States' Infantry arrived at Franklin, by water, and proceeded on to join him.

The water in the lake at Sackett's Harbour is about three feet higher than it usually is at this season, and continues rising. The cause of this is attributed to the heavy body of snow on the ground last winter, as the same effect has heretofore been observed, after we have had severe winters.

Letters received in Norfolk, state, that the small pox prevails to a considerable extent at St. Thomas.

The brig Levant, Captain Osgood, with provisions for the Greeks, went to sea last week. Prosperous gales attend her.

The Republican Gazette of Indiana, Pa. says there was a frost in that place on the 1st instant.

There is at present a mermaid exhibited at Boston, prepared in the manner of a mummy. It is pronounced a great curiosity, but the manufacturer's name is not mentioned.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper of the 17th ultimo, that four Osage chiefs and two females, accompanied by an interpreter, had arrived there with the intention to proceed to England.

The lead mine in Eaton, New Hampshire, turns out to be uncommonly rich, and, as is believed, inexhaustible. It is equal to the best Missouri ore. This, with the iron ore in Comstock Mountain, will no doubt facilitate the completion of the intended canal.

The count de Lilier, on a tour of North and South America, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday afternoon. It is said he brings letters of introduction from general Lafayette and from our minister at Paris, and that he speaks our language well, having received a part of his education in England. He is an officer of the French army.

A severe shock of an earthquake was lately felt at Wilkesborough, North Carolina. The doors and windows of the houses were sensibly shaken, and the river had preceptibly a tremulous motion. A similar shock is said to have been felt at the same place about two years since.

William C. Jarvis, who was elected treasurer of the state of Massachusetts, has declined the situation, not being able to procure the necessary security 100,000 dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office.

Mike, a Choctaw Indian, lately shot himself at Natchitoches. He had been a good and valiant warrior, but had become intemperate, and was attacked with a pulmonary disease, which rendered him unable to procure a subsistence for himself and family, and being too highminded to beg, he deliberately put a period to his existence.

The Mobile Register announces the death, near Matanzas, on the 23d of April, of Israel Pickens, late Governor of the State of Alabama, and more recently for a short time Senator in Congress from that state.

A shark, eleven feet three inches long, was caught at Charleston on the 1st inst. at the place where boys were in the habit of going to bathe.

Dr. Todson has been appointed to take charge of the recaptured Africans, about to sail from Savannah for Monrovia, (Liberia) vice Dr. Peaco, who died at Savannah.

The brig Brown, at New York from Vera Cruz, has brought nearly $200,000 in specie.

Elegant carpeting and shawls are now manufacturing at Tariffville, Conn.

The Boston Centinel of the 2d inst. says, that the season tickets sold for the exhibition at the Athenæum Gallery, amount to 4000, besides nearly 2000 single admissions.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 2—drawn yesterday afternoon:

18—10—55—20—23—39—6—32—14.

The Steam Boat Tecumseh, has performed the voyage from New-Orleans to Louisville, a distance of about 1500 miles, in 8 days and 2 hours, and this against a strong current.

Potter, the ventriloquist and juggler, has been enlisted in the small sum of $103, for practising his craft of healing eggs in his hat, making guineas of ha'pennies, and delivering lectures upon noses, at Providence, R. I. without the formality of a license from the Town Council.

Mr. Secretary Clay left Washington City on Sunday last, on a visit to his domicil in Kentucky.

A boy about twelve years of age was killed on Sunday, in Clinton street, New York, by the kick of a horse which he was leading—another child struck the horse with a stick, which frightened him, and he kicked the one who held the halter with such violence in the forehead that he died instantly.

The workmen employed by the citizens of Pittsburgh to construct water works, have finished the excavation of a reservoir on Grant's Hill. A broad space around the reservoir, is to be planted with trees, for a public walk.

A Portsmouth (N. H.) paper of Saturday last, says—"A Whale, supposed to be between 40 and 50 feet long, came up our river on Thursday afternoon. He has kept about Portsmouth Bridge, apparently afraid to repass it, and has afforded his pursuers a fine chase. He stands but a poor chance of regaining his native ocean."

The Ithaca Journal mentions that the inventors of the new Automaton are not Americans. They are two brothers, Englishmen, who have been for some time residing in that village, and pursuing the coppersmith's business.

The London Court Circular of April 17, announces that, in addition to the other resignations of his majesty's cabinet and household, the Cook and Master Baker, and the Royal Chambermaid and Laundress, had resigned. The Morning Chronicle adds—"we trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices."

The canal toll received at Rochester, N. Y. during the month of May and twelve days previous, amounted to upwards of twenty-six thousand dollars.

Another instance of death by suffocation from burning charcoal, has happened at the Eastward. It occurred on board a vessel at Bridgeport, (Conn.) into the cabin of which a man entered after a kettle of burning charcoal had been placed therein.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

A LETTER BOX is placed at our Counting-Room door, on Hudson's alley, where the favours of our friends and correspondents may be deposited with safety.

Lines from CORDELIA, ERRASTINE, FORESTER, CLERK, &c. are selected for insertion.

"Thoughts on Peace," No. 3, are in type, and will be inserted next week. We are desirous to offer every facility in promulgating the laudable sentiments which are contained in these papers, yet are obliged again to defer our intentions by a press of other matter previously arranged for publication.

Several articles not noticed at present will be treated of hereafter, with proper discrimination.

We have lately examined some articles of block tin ware, of American manufacture, consisting of tea and coffee pots, with sugar bowls and cream jugs, to match; which, for superior finish and workmanship, is not surpassed by any of foreign importation; the same may be had wholesale and retail, at the store of Charles K. Servoss, No. 60 North Second street, who, we understand, has made arrangements for a regular supply of the same, direct from the manufactory. The attention of the friends of domestic manufactures, and the public in general, are solicited to the above.

UNCOMMON GROWTH.

A stalk of Orchard Grass has been sent to us, measuring the extraordinary height of six feet; the whole of the grass on the lot from which it was taken, nearly equalled it in size. It grew on the farm of Mr. George Horne, of Lower Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

We call the attention of our readers, (particularly the ladies,) to an advertisement in this day's paper, respecting "Williamson's patent Revolving Coffee Roaster." It is matter of surprise, that previous to this nothing which could as well facilitate the preparation of Coffee for domestic uses had been invented. We are positive that no article for the same purpose, superior to this, is known to exist.

"CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG."

Whatever may be the impression of individuals as it regards the great question of manufactures, and productions of our country, it must now be evident to even a casual observer, that a very large proportion of the people, and in Pennsylvania an overwhelming majority of the citizens, are decided-ly in favor of what has recently been styled with great truth and emphasis, "the American System," which consists in no small degree in encouraging the growth of staple commodities and the manufacture of articles useful to our citizens, and likely to be profitable in exportation. A shade of difference in opinion exists in reference to the extent of encouragement that the national congress ought to bestow upon certain manufactures absolutely necessary to the comforts of the people, and for which we have long done tribute to another power. This difference has been discussed in public councils, in the columns of newspapers, by the means of pamphlets, and in the social circle, with about the usual success that attends disputations founded on principles laid down by theorists of other times, and in countries marked by different circumstances—the question of extending aid to the manufactures in this country is not to be decided by the rules of Smith, Malthus, Say, &c.—What may be true with regard to the countries of Europe, and in reference to their international policies, may not apply to the circumstances and wants of our own nation—and indeed, in an especial manner, the doctrine of economy belonging to the policy of our nation's infancy must be changed to suit the circumstances of its advancement in years and population, and therefore arguments upon the question of protecting manufactures must be drawn from our present state, and future prospects, together with the relation in which we stand to other nations—and in this question we must not be surprised to find men of sound sense and just discrimination, urging the necessity of protecting duties, who ten years since were arranged on the opposite side: it is the circumstances of the nation that have changed, and not the statesmen. It is the madness of party zeal to adhere to a "single maxim of policy" under every urging circumstance, and the consistency of a man's patriotism is not to be tested so much by the consonancy of his vote at all times, as his adherence to a system regulated by the changes incident to civil and political relations.

It has been proposed by gentlemen deeply solicitous for the welfare of our country, that a convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 27th of this month, to be composed of delegates from the different counties of the state, who shall deliberate upon the great question of American manufactures, and upon the means best calculated to give them that efficient aid which shall place them on a footing to compete with those of other nations, and thus minister in an eminent degree to the true independence of our country.

The advantages to be derived from these conventions, are not generally appreciated by those who have not had an opportunity of judging by close observations; that desultory discussion of an important subject in the columns of a newspaper, is necessary to awaken the public mind and to enlighten it by general facts, but a convention of delegates after this awaking is necessary to concentrate efforts, to direct public exertions to a single and definite object—and to collect that store of facts without which it is impossible to hope to give weight to argument.

In all great questions involving general principles, concessions are necessary to success—there are whole desires for each county, but a part of these are incompatible with the wishes of a neighboring section; and that part *may* be relinquished without jeopardling the question, or rather those small rights *must* be relinquished or the great question will be jeopardled. Now as few portions of any state relinquish a *right* involving an advantage without an effort, it will be seen at once that an association of well informed and properly instructed individuals from each section is necessary to compare these several claims, to equalize advantages to be derived from the success of the whole plan, and to divest each claim of that which belongs not to the whole, and thus to unite all in one single object, and insure success by a union of efforts.

Before the delegates shall be chosen, or at least before they shall set out from their district for Harrisburg, our paper will have circulated throughout the state—we venture, therefore, to suggest to each individual chosen, to possess himself of every fact connected with the amount of wool raised, of the capability to increase the amount, and to what extent; of the profits which would be realized to the wool grower at any fixed price for his productions, and how far other pursuits more congenial to the district or county might render wool growing less profitable *there*, than in the contiguous sections. The amount of manufactures, and the capabilities of extending them, the natural advantages for establishing works, and the means by consumption or facility of conveyance, of sending the manufactured articles; all these items of intelligence the inquirer will perceive are intimately connected with other questions that may, and probably will arise, and for which answers should be prepared, the general productions of nature and art, which distinguish his section—and it is especially desirable that the approaching convention may not pass without diffusing a statistical knowledge of our state hitherto most needed. Minute enquiries are excited, the great features are known, the many *littles*, however, that make much, have not been inquired into and explored.

In closing these hasty remarks it is perhaps due the strict neutrality in political questions that especially belongs to the "Saturday Evening Post," to state that the question of encouraging domestic manufactures, is not in Pennsylvania connected with that of general politics. We believe, and we are happy to think, that a large portion of our fellow citizens are of the same opinion, that the time has arrived that we should break the last ligature that connects us, by dependence, with the old world. We have ample means to furnish our manufactures with materials—we have ingenuity and capital to set them in motion; it is now only required that the market be not forestalled by foreign looms, that our manufacturers should enter upon a career profitable to themselves and the merchants, and important in every sense to the country. The farmer will at once see, that the establishment of a manufactory in his vicinage will create a ready demand for his work, and open a retail market for his surplus vegetable productions—this appears to be the true policy of a people, to connect the interests of one section with that of another, to cement the Union by interests, and create a permanent independence, by the establishment of internal resources of accommodation and supplies.

For safety, expedition and accommodation, we are certain no line of Steam-Boats in the United States surpasses that of the CITIZENS' LINE, between Philadelphia and New-York. There has been considerable alterations for the better made in the arrangements of this company this season. The steam-boat NEW-YORK, on the other end, has taken the place of the Ætna, and improves daily in public estimation. We wish the gentlemen proprietors success—their enterprise and public spirit deserve it.

COMMUNICATION.

PULMEL.

GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

It was stated some time ago, that an important medical discovery had been made of an effectual preventative and remedy for the consumption, we are now able to add something on the subject.

This discovery consists in the production of a new compound substance, to which the name of PULMEL has been given, meaning *honey for the lungs*; and the effects of which, on the human system, are to prevent the formation of tubercles in the lungs, or to heal them when formed, as well as to remove gradually all the symptoms of consumptions and decline.

The PULMEL is susceptible of being combined into a variety of forms, such as Chocolate, Syrup, Electuary, Powders, and Pills, &c. The most efficient will be the Chocolate, which is sweet, grateful and pleasant to the taste; but as soon as the lungs are affected another additional form must be used, by inhaling or breathing a perfume of PULMEL. No deleterious substance enters into it; none of the poisonous plants nor prussic acid hitherto used by many; but mere active vegetable substance; and unlike quack medicines, it cures the consumption only and nothing else.

The discoverer of this new medical substance, is a gentleman of great medical and botanical knowledge, who has been led to it by many researches and experiments upon himself and others. He would be inclined to publish them at once, for the benefit of mankind, was it not that the public is so often ungrateful to benefactors. Even when a patent is taken, the specification may be obtained and secretly counterfeited. He is, therefore, inclined to delay for some years the publication of his chemical operations, particularly as he will probably be able to dispense of the manipulation to advantage.

Meantime, as he does not wish to be ranked with the uniformed dealers in secret remedies, he will soon publish a Medical Dissertation on the different kinds of Consumption, and their prophylactic cure by the PULMEL, which shall evince his knowledge of the subject; while, through modesty, his name will not even be mentioned, trusting altogether to the tried efficiency of the PULMEL to deserve the attention of patients and physicians.

In Philadelphia alone, 760 individuals! died of pulmonary complaints in 1826, out of 4150 total deaths, or one in six! In 1827 about 800 will die of the same! and as many in 1828. Out of these, a large proportion could be saved every year by the PULMEL: that is sufficient to deserve a trial. The Medicine is now preparing for sale, meantime apply to the printers for further information if wanted.

MEDICUS.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA.—Several new pieces have been brought out at the Circus this week, and notwithstanding the heat of the weather the house is quite comfortable. We would, as a passing hint to some of the gentlemen of this establishment, advise them to moderate their style somewhat, it is altogether too turbulent, particularly for warm evenings; it puts one almost in a fever to witness them.

It will be perceived by advertisements that the *Signorina* gives a Concert at the Musical Fund Hall this evening—and Mrs. Knight one, at the same place, on Monday evening.

The benefit of our old favourite Jefferson, was to take place at the Baltimore Theatre last evening. We presume it will not be long ere the company are again with us. We understand that Mrs Knight had last some 70 or 80 dollars at her concert there last week; a poor evidence this of the taste of our sister city. It is stated in one of the papers that every exertion had been made to obtain her aid at the Theatre, but it was "positively refused by those who have the control of her services"—it is also said, that "application was made to Mr. M'Cready, but he wanted *two hundred and twenty five dollars* per night secured to him;" a sum exceeding the average nightly receipts of the house. This very much resembles a spirit of opposition towards Mr. Warren.

The bills at the New-York Theatres for the past week have been quite attractive. Mrs. Hill, a sister of the Messrs. Wallacks, made her first appearance in America, at the Chatham Garden Theatre, on Monday evening, as *Euphrasia* in the *Grecian Daughter*. She is said to be an actress of great merit. Considerable additions appear to have been made to the Chatham company since the re-opening, among them are Mr. Adams, Miss Riddle, Mr. Keene, Mrs. Papanti, (from Boston,) and Mr. Webb, (from the Philadelphia Theatre)—the latter gentleman made his appearance as *Rollo*; he has since performed the *Stranger* to Mrs. Hill's *Mrs. Haller*.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallack are performing at the Bowery Theatre.

Mr. Clarke's benefit took place on Tuesday evening, at the Park, on which occasion Messrs. Conway, H. Wallack, Keene, Kilner, and Miss Kelly, volunteered their services.

Mrs. Barnes had her benefit on Thursday, when Mr. Barnes appeared for the first and only time as *Octavius*.

The *Flying Dutchman* has not yet flown away from the Bowery Theatre.

It is stated that a number of musicians, to complete the orchestra of the Chesnut street Theatre, are expected from Germany. Their talents are promised to be of the first order. Contracts with not less than twelve gentlemen have been made, through the agency of Mr. Hupfeldt, and it is supposed they will embark from Hamburg or Bremen, for this port, in July and August. It is also believed, that a lady who is reputed among the first singers in Italian opera, and who was the *Prima Donna*, in the Berlin opera house, will accompany her husband, who is to be the leader of the band. Liberal propositions for a *Corps du Ballet* have also been made by Mr. Warren, and arrangements to procure a sufficient number of females and male performers of this description, are in progress. In order to complete the dramatic corps, Mr. Wemyss will visit England immediately, and make arrangements with as many performers of talent as may be necessary. Mr. Wemyss' extensive acquaintance with those belonging to the profession in England and Ireland, peculiarly fits him for such a visit.

They have in preparation at the Baltimore theatre a new piece called The Indian Prophecy, an event of 1762; founded on a most remarkable and interesting occurrence in the life of General Washington, written by a member of General Washington's family.

Printers exchanging with the "CASKET," are requested to direct them to the "*Saturday Evening Post*," as in consequence of arrangements at the Post Office, it is not *convenient* to take them out when directed to a pamphlet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Florian, Harrison, 6 days, Charleston, rice and cotton.
—— New Jersey, Whitall, 102 days, Canton, and 81, Java Head; teas, silks, &c.
—— Telegraph, Berry, 42 days, Liverpool, mdze.
Brig Fanny, Thornber, 11 days, Washington N. C. lumber.
—— Erie, Teal, 62 days, Montevideo, mdze.
—— Benjamin Franklin, Wing, 8 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Swan, Harding, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Mary, Given, Wilmington, N. C. mdze.
—— Fanny, Wing, Fernandina, mdze.
—— Mary Ann, Walker, St. Thomas, mdze.
—— Family, Copeland, 31 days, Vera Cruz, mdze.
—— Mary Ann, Paine, 16 days, St. Thomas, mdze.
Schr. Citizen, Crowell, 13 days, St. Johns, N. B. plaister, &c.
—— John & William, Stratton, 28 days, Mobile, cotton.
—— Margaret Amelia, Townshend, 3 days, New York, wheat.
—— Defiance, Smith, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Leaper, Snow, 5 days, New York, mdze.
—— Georgetown, Denison, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Fuego, Stoddard, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Edward, Moore, 14 days, Frankford, spars.
—— Regulator, Lore, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Cyrus, Sears, 8 days, Halifax, plaister.
—— Cecelia, Morris, 32 days, Savanilla, logwood.
—— Hope, Hammond, 15 days, Havana, mdze.
—— Julia, Anthony, 23 days, St. Martin, sugar, &c.
—— Superior, Tunnel, 4 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Joseph Johnson, Tunnel, 4 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Endeavour, West, 4 days, Norfolk, lumber.
Sloop Boston Packet, Taylor, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Sarah, Derickson, Indian River, iron castings.
—— Mary, Fox, 4 days, Newport, mdze.

CLEARED.

Brigs Hervine, Storer, St. Jago de Cuba; Mary Ann, Rogan, Inguira; Br. Experiment, Chapman, Liverpool; Hunter, Latour, Bordeaux; John Wesley, Wheeler, St. Thomas; Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana; Acorn, House, Boston; Br. Prince Kutuzoff, Hall, Liverpool; Matilda, Warner, West Indies; Pilot, Milton, Boston.

Schrs Gen. Putnam, Lunt, St. Johns, N. B.; Nancy, Myers, Portau Prince; Mary Ann, Johnson, New York; Philadelphia, Leaming, Newbern, N.C.; Mount Vernon, Ireland, Baltimore; Eleanor, Morse, Richmond; Sally, Matthews, Boston; Major Albers, Barclay, Havana; Abies, Hall, Providence, R. I.; Fair Play, Scott, Aux Cayes; Macdonough, Selby, Havana; Betsey & Jane, White, Portsmouth; Socrates, Ryder, New York; Regulator, Lace, Halifax; Concord, Rodericks, Boston.

Sloops Lady Adams, Webb, New York; Reaper, Crowell, New York; James & David, Morris, Wilmington, N. C.; Esther & Elizabeth, Doughty, Charleston.

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, bushel,	$1,50 a 1,75
BEEF, Mess, bbl.	10,00 a 10,50
Prime,	9 0 a —
Cargo,	5 0 a 7
FLAX, per lb.	11 a 12
FLOUR, superfine, bbl.	5 0 a —
Rye,	3,50 a 3,75
Corn meal, bbl.	13 0 a 13,50
FLAXSEED, bushel,	1,15 a 1,20
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	98 a 1,10
Corn, Penn.	50 a 52
Rye,	70 a 75
Oats,	35 a
Barley,	90 a 1,00
HAMS, Jersey, lb.	9 a 11
HOPS, first sort, lb.	17 1-2 a 18
LARD, No. 1,	8 a 10
PORK, Jersey, Mess,	12 a —
Prime,	9 a 10
Cargo,	7,50 a 8 0
PLASTER PARIS, ton,	3,50 a 4 0
RAGS, Foreign, lb.	5 a 5 1-2
Country,	4 a 7
Fine Linen,	10 a 12
SEEDS, Clover, bush.	— a —
Herd-grass,	60 a —
Timothy do.	2,50 a —
TOBACCO, Kentucky, lb.	5 1-2 a 6 1-2
Virginia,	8 a 16
WOOL, Merino, lb.	35 a 40

Philadelphia, June 11th, 1827.

At an adjourned meeting of the Journeymen House Carpenters for the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the Mayor's Court Room, Mr. William Lauck in the Chair, and Charles Ferree, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman,

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas all men have a right to assemble in a peaceable and orderly manner for the purpose of deliberating on their own and the public good; and

Whereas the Journeymen House Carpenters of the city and county of Philadelphia, have for a long time suffered under a grievous and slave-like system of labor, and believing it to be attended with many evils, injurious alike to the community and workmen, and believing a man of common constitution unable to perform more than ten hours faithful labor in one day, as men in the habit of laboring from sunrise until dark, are generally subject to nervous and other complaints, arising from continual and laborious labor, and believing all men of a right derived from their Creator, ought to have sufficient time in each, for the cultivation of his own mind and self improvement.

Therefore Resolved, at this meeting, that we think ten hours industriously employed to be sufficient for a day's labour.

The above resolutions being unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That they be carried into effect THIS DAY.

On motion, Resolved that we adjourn to meet on Thursday, the 14th inst. at the Old Mecanic Hall, in Filbert, above Eighth street, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, that the committee on behalf of this meeting, return their thanks to the city authorities for the use of the Mayor's Court Room.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily and weekly papers of this city.

June 16—1t

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Shaeffer, Mr. RICHARD CALDWELL, printer, to Miss MARGARET J. UTTS, both of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. M. H. Roche, Mr. MARCH B. CLARK, to Miss MARGARET ARNOLD, daughter of the late Thomas Arnold, all of this city.

On Friday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. William H. Furness, Mr. JAMES E. BROOKS, formerly of Exeter, N. H. to Miss MARY CHAMBERS, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. at Whitehall, near Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Columbia, Penn. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mayland, of the former place.

On Friday evening, the 8th inst. at Germantown, by Jacob Beaver, Esq. FRANCIS E. WATSON, to MARGARET, daughter of M. Mouille.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. GEORGE KINZER, to Miss VIRGINIA NICHOLSON MASON, daughter of the late Doctor Richard Mason, of St. Louis.

By the Rev. Benjamin Allen, JOHN RANDELL, Jr. (the Proprietor of the Route and Plan of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and one of the Principal Engineers on the Pennsylvania Canal,) to Miss LETETIA, daughter of the late John Massey, Esq. of this city.

In Baltimore, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. John Breckenridge, Mr. ISAAC MACAULAY, of Philadelphia, to MARY, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Glendy, D. D. of Baltimore.

At Baltimore, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. ANDREW CRAWFORD, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA HARWOOD, formerly of Easton, Md.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Samuel S. Kennard, Mr. JOSIAH HEDINGER, to Miss MARY M'ALLISTER of the Northern Liberties.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Peter Keyser, Mr. WILLIAM B. WILSON, Printer, to Miss SARAH ANN THOMAS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Mr. ELIAS JESTER, of this city, to Miss HANNAH ASHTON, formerly of Holmesburgh, Pa.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, the 14th inst. in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. MARY AMANDA, wife of Mr. Joseph Parkinson.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MARIA BAYNE, wife of Samuel Bayne.

On the 7th inst. after a very short but severe illness, DAVID H. son of David Clark, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst. at New York, of a lingering and painful disease, Mr. PETER STACKNEY, Stone Cutter, formerly of this city, aged 24 years.

On the 9th inst. in New York, PETER STEGAGNINI, son of L. Stegagnini, of this city.

On Saturday, the 9th inst. MARY EXLEY, daughter of John Exley, aged 26 years, of a lingering illness.

On the 20th of April, drowned in the Mississippi, about 35 miles below New Orleans, Mr. EDWARD GARDNER, Mariner, aged 23 years, a native of Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 10th inst. at his residence, at Princeton, N. J. at an advanced age, ANDREW M'MAKIN, Esq. a revolutionary patriot, who took an active part during that period.

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, June 16, 1827.

Performance to commence with a Grand Martial Cavalcade. Mr. Hunter will go through his admired Evolutions on the Tight Rope. In the course of the evening the Extravaganzly Whimsical Burletta, called

BEARS NOT BEASTS,
OR FOUR LEGS BETTER THAN TWO!!!

Mrs. Williams will introduce the Magic Changes, or Masquerade on Horseback, in which she will Dance a Sailor's Hornpipe, in character, and conclude with the Equestrian Feat of Six Divisions of the Broad Sword. Still Vaulting. Clown Mr. Buckley. Horsemanship by Master Sweet, without saddle or bridle. To conclude with a Grand Oriental Dramatic Romance, called the

SECRET MINE.

This Afternoon at 4 o'clock,

WILL be determined at the Washington Hall, the Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania. Twenty-Ninth Class—New Series.—Yates and M'Intyre, Managers,

CAPITAL PRIZE $16,000.

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25; Eighths 62½ cts. Tickets and Shares, signed by the Managers, for sale by

JOHN DOLBY,

City Lottery and Exchange Office, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth Street.

June 16—1t

DRAWING.

THE Union Canal Lottery, 29th Class, will be drawn at Washington Hall, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

June 16—1t

KIMBERTON STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 246 High street, every 4th and 7th days, at 7 o'clock. June 16—6t

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, desired by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,

June 16—1y* Newcastle county, Del.

SAMUEL S. FITCH,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICK No. 61 ALMOND STREET.

All operations upon the TEETH performed in the best manner.—Charges moderate.

May 12—3m*

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 11th st. feb 4—1y

For Sale Cheap—for Cash.

TWO excellent Iron Presses, one Imperial, and the other Super-Royal size—besides several founts of Type suitable for a small Printing Office. Apply at this Office, where every information will be given and the articles shown. april 21—tf

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

DRAWING of the WASHINGTON CITY LOTTERY, 2d class, which took place on Wednesday.

60, 28, 45, 37, 31, 6, 16, 40, 19.

6, 16, 45—A Prize of 1666 Dollars, was sold at R. DAVIS' Fortunate Office, 34 North Third street, opposite Hirshell's Hotel, where have been sold more prizes than at any other Office in the City.

Remember!—The UNION CANAL LOTTERY draws on Saturday next—if you wish for a fortune call and renew your Tickets—there is but a few on hand.

June 9—1t

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.

ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS, NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be fixed on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL COMLY and BENJAMIN TEVIS, trading under the firm of Comly & Tevis, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to Samuel Comly, and those having demands will call on him for settlement, he being fully authorised to settle all the concerns of the late firm.

SAMUEL COMLY,
BENJAMIN TEVIS.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1827—3t

TO MANUFACTURERS.

☞ The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed by the manufacturers and others upon the late firm of COMLY & TEVIS, has to inform them that he has declined the auction business in favour of RICHARD F. ALLEN and WILLIAM FOLWELL, Jun. and will continue the commission business only at the same stand, where every attention will be given to any business confided to his care; and he trusts the moderate charges he will make (the sales not being subject to state duty) will be an inducement for extending their business with him.

Liberal advances will be made when required, and if a purchaser is found by the owners in a reasonable time, and the advance, with interest, returned, no charges will be made, except one per cent. in lieu of storage and insurance. In case the owners should wish their goods closed at auction, no additional charge will be made.

SAMUEL COMLY.

THE PACKET SLOOP

NEW CONSTRUCTION,

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. (if not previously sold at Private Sale, for which she is held) at Sherron's Hotel, in Salem, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE PACKET SLOOP

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

She is a superior, fast sailing vessel, newly painted, and every way com; lete—now running as a packet between Salem and the first wharf below Race street, Philadelphia, lying at the latter place from Tuesday till Thursday. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers in Salem. HENRY MILLER,

june 16—3t JOEL FITHIAN.

BLOCK TIN WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a quantity of Block Tin Ware, of American Manufacture.

Consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, to match.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, by

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 60 North Second street, 4 doors above Arch.

June 16—3t*

CHOICE LONDON WINES.

WILLIAM YATES,

74½ South Second street,

IMPORTER OF LONDON WINES,

HAS received from London a small arrangement of very superior old Port, and *Pale* and *Brown Sherry* wines, believed to be superior to any wines of the same manufacture ever imported into the United States.

Orders (post paid) from any part of the Union, inclosing remittances, attended to with punctuality and despatch. For sale wholesale and retail. June 16—eoly

Franklin Philomathesian Society.

THE members will please take notice that the stated meetings, will in future be held on Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President,

THOMAS S. GREENBANK, Secretary.

June 16 3t

Williamson's Patent Revolving Coffee Roaster.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Patentee to manufacture a certain number of his Improved Coffee Roasters, the public and his customers generally, are hereby duly notified, that all orders left at the manufactory, shall be promptly attended to.

It is deemed highly unnecessary to attempt any recommendation of this invaluable article, as it stands highly recommended by the Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania. The above roaster now to advantageously applied to the clay Furnace, can be had considerably less than one half the original price of the same article, upon the Cast Iron Furnaces, as heretofore applied.

To those who prize the delicious beverage of *Good Coffee*, the above article is offered with entire confidence, in its real and intrinsic excellence. The great advantages of the new Revolving Roaster over all former plans, consists chiefly in a *Wire Window* inserted in the door of the Cylinder, by means of which (as it is turned,) a portion of the roasting coffee is *viewed* and seen distinctly through the Wire Window, which enables the attendant to ascertain with the greatest nicety the precise moment when the Coffee has acquired a perfect roasting. To be had of WILLIAM WORRELL, 178 North Second street.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. June 16—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the hatting business at No. 31 North Fourth street, five doors above Cherry street, where Hats of every description may be obtained Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.—Bespoke hats made according to order. ISRAEL A. KURTZ & CO.

June 16—3m

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or disease of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for relaxations of the stomach, and dreary of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, and bilious habits.—Small box 6 cents, large 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12½. For sale only at

STUCKERT'S Drug Store, 23 North Fourth street, between Cherry and Race, East Side—where medical advice will be given for diseases of every description.

June 9—tf

COMMUNICATION.

In the Summer of 1825, a cutaneous eruption made its appearance on the face of my daughter, which spread to such an extent that her face became covered with the sore, which threatened the destruction of her e

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE TRUMPET.

(BY MRS. HEMANS.)

The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon pyre!
A thousand hills have seen the brand,
And waved the sign of fire!
A hundred banners to the breeze
Their gorgeous folds have cast,
And hark! was that the sound of seas?
A king to war went past!

The chief is arming in his hall,
The peasant by his hearth;
The mourner hears the thrilling call,
And rises from the earth!
The mother on her first born son
Looks with a lofting eye;
They come not back, though all be won,
Whose young hearts leap so high.

The bard hath ceased his song, and bound
The falchion to his side;
E'en, for the marriage-altar crowned,
The lover quits his bride!
And all this haste, and change, and fear,
By earthly clarion spread!
How will it be, when Kingdoms hear,
The blast that wakes the dead!

Solutions to the Rebuses in our last.

1. Gray.
2. Rood-se—Rowe.
3. Mile-ton—Milton.
4. Swift.
5. Charles-ton.
6. Cupola-board—Cup-board.
7. Inch—chin.
8. Sunk—O-u-l—Cu-t—Sot.
9. Cross you are, and cross you be,
I see you are too cross for me.

Answer to the Puzzle in our last—CHART.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMAS.

Correspondents to the S. E. Post.

1. One half of rarely ever half of a Mahometan Priest.
2. Two-thirds of a tree celebrated in the history of Pennsylvania, and three-fourths of a Catholic festival.
3. One half of a destruction, one-half of a military officer, two-fifths of the best work of Creation, and two-thirds of strange.
4. One-half of a city formerly mistress of the world, and one-third of a mariner.
5. Two-fifths of a delightful liquor, and a Royal title.
6. Two-thirds of an ancient habitation celebrated in the old Testament, two-thirds of a peasant's abode, and one-third of an illustrious city.

SOLDAN.

EPIGRAM.

Too long entire Baboon led a bachelor's life,
He wish'd and he pray'd for a handsome young wife,
An elegant house he resolved to prepare,
Some buxom young damsel with which to ensnare.
To spread for its attractions he tortured his brain,
The wish'd-for companion that he might obtain;
He consulted a friend—and I spy'd him a wink—
"Of my *marriage trap*, Jack, pray what do you think?"
"Think? I think, my dear friend, you'll ne'er get a mate;
The *trap* they'll admire—but they'll fly from the *bait*."

LOVE.—"What is so unearthly, so beautiful, as the first birth of a woman's love? The air of heaven is not purer in its wanderings, its sunshine not more holy in its warmth. Oh! why should it deteriorate in its nature, even while it increases in its degree? Why should the step which prints, sully also the snow?"

A long life may be passed without finding a friend in whose understanding and virtue we can equally confide, and whose opinion we can value at once for its justness and sincerity. A weak man, however honest, is not qualified to judge. A man of the world, however penetrating, is not fit to counsel. Friends are often chosen for similitude of manners, and therefore each palliates the other's failing, because they are his own. Friends are tender, and unwilling to give pain, or they are interested and fearful to offend.—*Johnson.*

FLATTERY.—Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou to nature! how strongly are all its powers and all its weakness on thy side! how sweetly dost thou mix with the blood, and help it through the most difficult and torturous passages to the heart.—*Sterne.*

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but illness takes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle amusements, or employments that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.—*Franklin.*

A good Story—whether true or not.

To the editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—The story of the man of his Majesty's 71st Regiment, falling overboard from the Chambly steamboat, between Long Point and Montreal, and so miraculously appearing on the beach before his comrades had disembarked, reminded me of a circumstance that occurred during my servitude on board the Dolphin man of war, bound to the West Indies. We were going at the rate of about three knots and a half an hour, when Tom Gerboard, (who by the by was a bit of a wag,) sleeping in the lee fore chains, by a sudden lurch of the ship was thrown overboard.

A man overboard! was the general cry fore and aft—and every one ran to offer or give assistance to the drowning man.

Tom, who was a tolerable good swimmer, as every body thought, but nothing extraordinary, woke on finding himself in deep water, and began to use his paddles, the ship passing ahead as I was saying before, at the rate of three knots and a half. Tom was soon lost sight of under the counter, (for although our ship was not on Sir Robert Seppings's plan, yet she was pretty full abaft) when Tom was lucky enough to get hold of the rudder chains. The lands all run aft, expecting to see Tom astern, and lower the jolly boat down to pick him up; but no Tom was to be seen. "He's gone," said they, "to Davy's locker," and efforts ceased.

Our ship was very deep, bound to the West Indies, consequently our gun room ports were low in the water. This Tom saw, and as it was getting dark, he thought that he would wait till they had beat to quarters, and piped the hammocks down before he got on board, which he did, and then popped down into the lady's hold, (where the gunner keeps his wads and spare monkies tails) and there remained till the middle of the first watch, when he sallied forth and made free with one bread bags, taking enough to serve him for three days. At the end of this time, we were jogging along at an easy rate, with scarcely any wind, about a knot, when master Tom, mouldy-ed, ships out of the port he came in at, and dropping astern began to hail the ship. "The Dolphin, ahoy!" "Hallo," says the quartermaster, who was about getting a pull on the mainbrace. Says Tom, "If you don't back the maintopsail, and heave too, I shall sink, for no man can swim to the West Indies without provisions."

Every body ran aft in amazement; for it had been blowing fresh during the time we had supposed he had been overboard, but there was no time to be lost—so the boat was lowered and poor Tom picked up, to the great gratification and astonishment of every body on board.

On our arrival, as the Captain was on shore dining with the Governor, the talk turned upon swimming. The Governor was extolling the powers of a black man he had, and our Captain swore no man could swim with Tom Gerboard, of the Dolphin's foretop; however, to make a long story short, the Captain and the Governor made a heavy bet—the time was appointed—Tom asked one week to get ready.

The carpenters were ordered to make what chests, and conveniences Tom required. The Purser was instructed at his request, to supply a fortnight's provision. The day came, and Tom went to shore at the wharf appointed, where he began to stow his grub. The black fellow looked at him with astonishment. "What you do here, massa?" says he—"What am I doing here," says Tom, "why, I am taking in my provisions, to be sure, and I advise you to do the same: for damn the bit of this do you get on the road." "Why, massa," says the negro, "me no swim more nine or ten miles." "Nine or ten miles!" says Tom, in it in amazement at the short distance, "why, man, I'm going to Tobago, which I believe is over two hundred miles, and shan't be back for a fortnight."

The spectators were astonished. The black refused to swim. The Governor lost his wager, and it was not until we were homeward bound that Tom told the secret. BOB TRANSON.

PRIZE POETRY.

On the death of Gen. Wolfe, a premium being offered for the best written epitaph on that brave officer, among the rest there was a poem from which the following stanza is selected:

He marched without dread or fears,
At the head of his bold grenadiers;
And what was more marvellous—nay, very *particular*,
He climbed up rocks that were perpendicular.

We copied a few days ago from the Boston papers, a marvellous story of the sufferings of several American citizens, during a long captivity among the Indians. The Detroit Gazette makes the following remarks upon this story:—

Another Munchausen is going the round of the papers, from the Boston Traveller. It is the relation of a fellow who calls himself Gregory, who, (with two others,) was taken prisoner during the war, and after being carried, nobody knows where, but far enough in all conscience, has recently escaped and returned to Massachusetts. The story of his sufferings out-Herods Herod. He was made to eat his own thighs, to swallow his own tongue, and after being scalped, the bone was scraped, and the precious morsel was forced down his throat. And all this is so gravely received as if there was one particle of truth in it. Our editors below are so anxious for Indian stories, that they greedily snatch at any thing, and the more marvellous the better.—Since we commenced our editorial labours here, it has fallen to our lot to contradict and expose at least half a dozen of these stories, which are circulated through the papers. But experience seems to be of little use, and a ravenous appetite is never satiated. This Gregory is a worthless imposter, and any man who reads his account ought to know it. And for the benefit of all future hunters and retailers of these wonderful narrations, we again repeat what we have before said, that there is no American prisoner retained in captivity among the Indians, nor has there been for years—and whoever comes with such a story should be set down as an impostor.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FRANKNESS.

Some years ago, says Richardson, in his anecdotes of painting, a gentleman came to me to invite me to his house: "I have," says he, "a picture of Rubens, and it is a rare good one. There is little H. the other day came to see it, and says it is a copy. If any one says so again, I'll break his head. Pray, Mr. Richardson, will you do me the favor to come, and give me your real opinion of it?"

A ploughman was asked on his cross-examination, whether he read Greek; this appeared to be a problem he had never taken the trouble to solve; therefore, with as much *naivete* as truth, he replied that he did not know—because he had never tried.

In his juvenile days, Mr. Burke was extremely fond of private acting. Once studying the part of Richard the third, and walking down a lane by his father's house intent upon his book, he had just uttered with heroic dignity, 'Thus far we have got into the bowels of the land,' when he suddenly found himself up to the middle in the mire of a ditch.

A RECEIPT TO MAKE VINEGAR.

To every ten gallons of pure water, add one gallon of molasses and one of rum, or brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in a garret, or some warm dry place, and occasionally shake it: in a few months it will be fit for use.

P. S.—A pint of yeast may be added, which will forward its operation.—*American Farmer.*

The above proportions were mixed last August and found to produce as good vinegar as is generally sold at 50 to 75 cents per gallon, in addition to the cheapness, (about ten cents per gallon) the consideration of knowing that your Vinegar is made of pure materials and not, as is frequently the case, out of slops from beer and other impurities, must make the above worthy of the attention of every family. F.

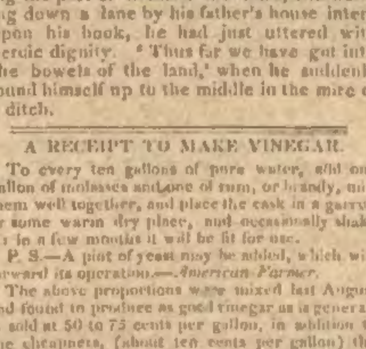
Dr. Fanning, of Caracas, has established a Nursery Garden in that city, for the purpose of collecting and cultivating the most useful and ornamental plants of that country. He is forming also a Botanical Garden, under the patronage of Bolivar.

A French botanist says, that the leaves of lettuce, the rose, bramble, dandelion, hop, hemp and fig will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable it to produce silk. According to this writer, it is the resinous matter contained in mulberry leaves, which, undergoing a change in the stomach of the worm, enables it to form silk.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XX.



Botanic Name } HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS.
English Name } *Green Hellebore.*
French Name } *Hellebore Vert.*

The name of hellebore was given anciently to many medical plants of a drastic quality; they now belong to the genera *Veratrum, Copsis, Helleborus*, &c. This species has been called green, because the blossoms are really green, although large and handsome; this colour, as well as black and brown, being uncommon in large blossoms, becomes grateful to the florist.

A native of the Alps of Europe, this plant has long been introduced into the gardens of both Continents, where it blossoms very early.

Helleborus belongs to the natural order of Ranunculaceæ, and to *Polyandria* of Linnæus.

From a large perennial root, rise many leaves and stems, joined together at the base. The leaves are large, pedated, or divided into 6 sections, each oblong, serrated, smooth. The stem is naked, round, bearing 1 or 2 flowers, nodding, as large as a rose, but scentless; they have 5 concave round petals, (or rather sepals,) several nectaries, (or rather petals,) tubular labiate, many stamina, and a few central pistils, becoming afterwards capsule.

It may be the emblem of IGNORANT SIMPLICITY.

B. WILLIAMS, DENTIST.
At his old Established Stand
No. 172 VINE STREET ABOVE FIFTH ST.

HE has at a heavy expense published information during the last nine years, being the first and only attempt ever made in this city to inform the people on the preservation of the Teeth.

He has published the opinions of twelve Physicians and on Dent &c. on the intrinsic value of giving the Teeth room to grow or to spread with the file—also, the proper time to perform the operation.

He performs all operations in the line of his profession, and fixes the Teeth in the mouth upon very moderate terms. *Advice gratis.* may 19—1m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER.
No. 102 1-2 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (South side.)

A GENERAL assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, always on hand. Also, will at every description newly prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Kid Gloves, &c.

N. B. Attendance at all hours.—*City engagements taken into consideration.* May 12—6m

Cure for Intemperance.

WE have been induced to republish the following notice, at the importunity of several people who have called on us during the week, and who testify that it actually possesses the power to arrest the destroyer.—They state that it creates a vigorous appetite for animal food, and an utter aversion to ardent spirits; and that by the use of it many of the most inveterate drunkards have become perfectly sober, and are now in their "right minds."—*Christian Advocate.*

A simple remedy has been discovered which certainly cures habitual drunkards and topers, and renders them totally averse to spirituous potations as any toter. A considerable number who have obtained lasting benefit stand ready to corroborate with the most conclusive testimony what is here asserted.

Twenty years experience in the laws of stimuli, and the happy effects produced by this remedy have taught its simplicity and resuscitating power on constitutions injured by intemperance.

Those persons who reside at a distance can have the remedy sent by mail, enclosed in a letter, or through the medium of a friend in the city, by addressing their application, post paid, to Dr. CHAMBERS, at Barger's Medical College, New York: or it may be obtained of William Moorhead, No. 317 Lombard street, Philadelphia, who is appointed Agent, by the above Proprietor.

The most satisfactory references can be given of the efficacy of this medicine. may 19—1y

DR. MEAD'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs constituting *Dyspepsia or Indigestion.*

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied to study and practice the remedies of cases to those distressing diseases, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duties he owes to society, the proprietor has adapted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. These Pills have been several years in the hands of the public, and the rapidly increasing sales, and numerous certificates in their favor, bear ample testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. They operate mildly though efficaciously, and require no unusual attention in diet, nor is there any danger to be apprehended from cold, as they are entirely free from mercury in any form whatever.

Sold in New York by G. & W. Hall, 146 Pearl street, who are sole agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by Smith & Pentzall, corner of Market and Third sts.; Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Samuel P. Griffiths, Jr corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets; H. Troth & Co. No. 232 Market street; in Baltimore, by Henry Price and William Hutter, Market st. and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States. april 28—ef

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

THE public are respectfully informed that they can obtain Money to any amount, and at the shortest notice, on the deposit of Watches, Silver, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Apparel, &c. &c. and on all kinds of valuable and portable articles, by applying at the COUNTY MONEY OFFICE, (licensed by the Corporation) No. 137 NORTH FIFTH ST. on the lowest possible terms. Insured from fire, and every attention given to their preservation.

All goods are retained 7 months, or for a longer period, if the continuance are paid up.

Persons wanting advances on any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be dealt with on the most accommodating terms.

S. BLATCHFORD,
Licensed Pawn Broker,
No. 137 North Fifth, 3d door above Vine.

*** Remember the three Golden Balls. june 2—3m*

DR. ATKINSON'S
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE proprietor of these Pills having practised physic a number of years in the Southern and Western States, in situations, where Bilious Fever, Agues, &c. particularly prevail, and during the last war having been employed as Surgeon in the 2d Regiment of the Southern army, he has had ample opportunity of making use of different kinds of medicine in these complaints, and is abundantly convinced, that these pills are the best he is acquainted with for giving effectual and speedy relief in cases of Bilious Complaints, Head aches proceeding from foul stomach, as well as for a common Cathartic.

He therefore takes this method of offering them to the public as a medicine particularly calculated for those complaints, operating generally in cleansing the stomach and bowels, and producing a healthy tone to the stomach, with more ease to the patient than any other medicine he has made use of.

Each box will contain 32 pills, which are about equal in strength to four boxes of the common Anti-Bilious pills. Price by retail 50 cents per box—A liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.

Captains of vessels and seamen generally, will find these pills very useful in obviating seasickness, &c.

Prepared for the proprietor by Thomas Oliver, Apothecary & Druggist, N. E. corner of Catharine & Front streets, Philadelphia, where they may be had wholesale and retail, or of DR. M. ATKINSON,
No. 19, Branch street.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Little Britain township, Lancaster county on the 25th of September last, a black servant man named JONAS SOLOMON BUTCHER. He is 23 years of age, and has 7 years to serve, he is near six feet high, very black, and has a mark between his eyes he is fond of liquor, fiddling and dancing, he took a variety of clothing which I suppose he has changed or disposed off; the above reward will be paid if carried so that I can get him again, or Thirty Dollars will be paid if brought home.

May 9th, 1827. SAMUEL NEEPER.

N. B. He was in Chester county last fall, and I expect he is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia at this time, he called himself Joseph Brown. June 2—3t

PHISOGRAPHICAL PAINTING ROOMS.

105 CHESNUT STREET,
Opposite the American Daily Advertiser Office.

TO CLOSE IN A FEW WEEKS.

THE ARTIST, (from London, recently from New-York,) begs to announce to the inhabitants of this city, that he has brought from England the celebrated Patent Machine for taking *LIKENESSES*, which is constructed on a Mathematical Principle that cannot fail of producing a most correct outline of the features in the short space of a *few minutes*. Those ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a faithful Profile of themselves or friends, can, at a charge of only FIFTY CENTS with a *frame and glass included*, be gratified in their wishes.

Also, Superior Shaded Profiles, at one dollar.
Miniatures as large, or very few prices.

The Artist having met with great encouragement in New-York, hopes also to meet with the same success from the inhabitants of this city.

☞ DRAWING taught on the most reasonable terms, in either of the following branches:—Crayon, Landscape, Flower, or Miniature Painting.

*** Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and see the different specimens. May 9—tf

TIME PIECES.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will sell wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of Chronometers Superior Right Day Time Pieces. They will be sold low, and warranted to perform equal, if not superior, to any things of the kind manufactured.

JOHN C. FARR,
June 2—6t No. 18 Market street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or pay money to, or transact business with any one on my account, except by my order in writing.

June 2—3t* SAML. PEEKET.

Yates & Co's. Office Forever!
127 CHESNUT STREET.

THE Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the WASHINGTON CITY LOTTERY, drawn on Wednesday last, at the Capital of the Union, that is No. 28, 48, 61, was sold at YATES & CO's. Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, in a whole ticket to a gentleman of this city. Nos. 5, 10, 21, 8 prizes of 1000 dollars, and a number of 500, 200, and 100 dollar prizes, were also sold to the patrons of this Office. Call and receive your prizes in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, to be drawn next Wednesday. June 9—1t

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, as perfectly fitted in the mouth, so as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any size that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 181 Race street. VAN PELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

CITIZENS' LINE,
For New York.

VIA BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON,
Only 24 miles Land Carriage, in connection with
THE STEAM BOATS
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Coaches at Bordentown, 24 miles to Washington, and there take the new and elegant Steam Boat NEW-YORK, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive in New York by 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

FARE THROUGH $4.

N. B. For seats, apply at the steam boat Office, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front, or of the Captain, on board the boat, at Arch street Wharf.

June 2, 1827.

To Book Binders, Copper Plate-Printers, &c.

TO rent, two or three Rooms in a central situation for business, with very good light. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut Street.

april 21—tf

IMPORTANT
To those inflicted with Indigestion.
THE CELEBRATED
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.

A MEDICINE of the highest virtue to persons labouring under indigestion, or debility of the stomach, from the relaxing effects of the warm season—such as

Loss of Appetite,	Sickness of the Stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the Stomach	Belching up sour water from the Stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the Head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the Bowels,	Lowness of Spirits,
	Palpitation of the Heart,

With General Weakness of the Whole Body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys what ever is in the stomach it is taken, and stops the morbific secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever for many years past, for the cure of which, we have had recourse to a great many remedies without relief, on the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all who are afflicted with the above complaints.

MARGARET BEEKMAN, 121 Lombard street.
JOHN TAPPER, 37 Orchard street.
ALEX. STEWART, 321 Grand street,
JACOB SHARP, 1 Hester street.
Poughkeepsie, March 30, 1826.

J. Van Dervoort.

Friend—Having accidentally heard of thy Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, I wrote to New York and 5 procured two bottles, which I have taken according to thy directions, which have done me more good than all the medicine prescribed for me for years past, by some of the most eminent physicians in this place. My complaint has been wind in the bowels, with a sour taste of the stomach after taking my food, which occasioned such spells of palpitation of my heart, that great drops of sweat would stand on my body for hours together. My suffering in this complaint has been very great for many years, and the wonderful relief thou Elixir has given me, I fear has been too great to be permanent. Please to write me thy opinion on the subject and send me two bottles of thy valuable Elixir. With esteem,

THOMAS D. WILLIS.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the above complaint with still more violence for some time and have taken two bottles of Elixir, which has completely relieved me. JAMES ARCHER,
Corner of Orchard and Hester streets.
New York, July 5, 1825.

The Genuine Elixir is sold by
J. THOMPSON, wholesale and retail, at the N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia, and GARRETSON, corner of Fifth and Race streets.
april 21—10t

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING now on hand a most elegant assortment of HATS of the latest fashion, all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

Bespoke Hats made according to directions, and *of the shortest notice.* JOSEPH SIDNEY,
No. 100 North Second street, corner of Wood.
May 26—3t*

Boarding-House, in Easton, Pa.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that beautiful mansion, commonly known by the name of SPRING GARDEN, situated at the corner of Pomfret and Spring Garden streets, in the borough of Easton, Pa. where he has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others. As the latter is peculiarly suited to the accommodation of invalids travelling, or wishing to spend a short time in a pleasant part of the country, he respectfully solicits their custom, and assures them, should they be pleased to give him a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the time as comfortable and agreeable as possible. B. BITTENBENDER.

Easton, June 2, 1827—3mo.

SEA BATHING.

JOSHUA SHREVE, being thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that the Mansion of Health on Long Beach, opposite Manahawkin, will be opened for the season on the 15th June, for the reception of those who wish to enjoy the Sea Bathing, &c.

The house and furniture is in good order, the situation and natural advantages are preferable to most others on the sea board. It being but a few distance from the house to the sea, and the bay being perfectly safe in rowing—He therefore pledges himself that no exertions shall be spared to promote the comfort of those who may honour him with their company—His table shall be abundantly supplied with the produce of both sea and land, and his bar stocked with wines and liquors of a superior quality. He therefore solicits a liberal patronage.

N. B. Due notice will be given of stage arrangements. June 2—tf.

BUILDING SAND

FOR Sale on Hutton's Wharf, above Callowhill street, or Hamilton's Wharf, first above the Drawbridge, and on Albert on's Wharf below Almond street.

Office for the transaction of Business, No. 42 South street—open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3 P. M.

By PH. LEON,
May 18—tf For S. C. ATKINSON & CO.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

THE LACE SCHOOL will be continued at
No. 30 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
(Third door below Pine street.)

WHERE the Ladies of this city desirous of learning the Lace Work, are respectfully invited to call and see specimens of the Lace made at this School, and to favour it with their patronage.

This new and very useful accomplishment may be acquired by any Lady or young Miss, after receiving a few lessons, and a little practice, so that they may be competent to convert a plain piece of Thread Lace or Bobbinet, into the most beautiful Lace Edgings, Insertion, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of real Nun's Thread has been procured, for the accommodation of Pupils, which is the only kind of thread suitable for the Lace work.

June 2—3t*

J. C. KEEN,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER, No. 86 South Third street, three doors below Walnut street, Philadelphia.

June 2—3t*

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a Watch Maker, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. One from the Country, and who has some knowledge of the Business, would be preferred. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

June 2—3t

LA FAYETTE AGAIN.

THE following numbers were drawn in the 18th class, Union Canal.

36 10 8 13 30 48 15 38 31

8, 18, 36 drew the $10,000; 13, 30, 48 drew 2,000; 13, 31, 34 drew 1,000; 10, 13, 36 drew 100, &c.

Lucky holders are notified that by calling on us they can receive their cash! Tickets in the next class, can be had from us at 8-4, (scheme gratis,) until next Saturday evening, on Monday the 7th they will raise to $4 !!

KENNEDY & Co. of the Lucky La Fayette Office, No. 45 South Third street, who sold and paid $20,000 2 of 20,000 each, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 3 of 1,000, 3 of 500, &c. And all sold and paid within a few months!

P. S. Tickets are always sold at the La Fayette cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ All orders from the country punctually answered by return of mail, if addressed to

KENNEDY & CO.
Philadelphia.

The 70th class will draw on the 16th of June—capital prize $10,000.

The Washington City Lottery, will draw 6th of June may 19—tf

STEAM BOAT HOTEL,
BORDENTOWN, (N. J.

WILLIAM ARNELL, returns thanks to his friends and the public for their favours during the last summer; he is now prepared to accommodate several families more than his usual number, who may be desirous of passing the warm weather in the country. His Hotel is situate in the healthy and beautiful village of Bordentown, on the Delaware river. Terms moderate.

June 2—3t

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RULES OF DISCIPLINE of the yearly meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia—carefully examined and compared with the copies printed by direction of the Meeting in Philadelphia.

An Essay on Slavery; its unjustifiableness proved from the Old and New Testament &c. For sale by

J. MORTIMER,
June 9—3t* 74 South 2d st.

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTURER, No. 85 South Third st. below Chesnut street, where hats of any description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. June 9—6m

EVAN C. SMITH,

Teacher of the Grove School, Haddonfield, N. J.

PROPOSES to take eight boys, to be instructed in the elementary branches of a useful and polite English education; comprising writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and elocution, at thirty dollars per quarter; one half in advance for board, washing and tuition. Stationary supplied at the usual price. References may be had by applying to Mr. John Owen, Teacher, No. 121 Lombard street, to Mr. Lemuel Lemaster of Gloucester, or to Mr. George Barnett, 6th street, near Prune, Philadelphia.

May 12—8t*

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at $1 per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 11, 1827—tf

SCYTHES & SICKLES.

BARTLETT, PARSMORE & WALKE } Cast Steel SCYTHES
HARRIS'S (S. H.) Grass and Grain SCYTHES,
STEVERMARK SCYTHES,
KERLIN'S Shear Steel Pennsylvania and Jersey SICKLES,
RHOADS' Dudley and Miniature Rye Scythe STONES,
GOODYEAR'S Spring Steel Hay and Manure FORKS,
Rakes, Scythe Bands, &c.

For sale by the Subscribers at their general Iron mongery Store, No. 47 MARKET STREET.

SHIPLEY & BARTRAM.
april 28—tf

Piano Fortes and Organs.

LOUD & BROTHERS,
Piano Forte Manufacturers & Organ Builders,
No. 561 *MARKET STREET,*

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have finished and for sale, an assortment of Piano Fortes, which they can warrant as very superior both for excellence of tone and beauty and durability of workmanship.

The standing Piano Fortes of their make have attained a character in the public estimation which is well known. They having every separate branch of the business executed by different and competent workmen, under their own immediate inspection, and so finally passes through their hands, (being put together by them,) insures that every part shall be faithfully executed.

Second-hand Piano Fortes taken in part payment.

☞ PIANO FORTES HIRED. ☜

L. & B. continue to build Church and Chamber Organs, (to order,) of a very superior quality.

May 26—6w

CITY BATHS.

Cleanliness produces health, and health is wealth.

THE well known establishment of *MANDLE & COOPER* Bathing Vessels, in Fromberger's Court, have been fitted up in a superior style, and are now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, from thence until a late hour at night—25 cents single bath, and five for one dollar. Ladies baths in a separate building attended by females. Entrances to the Baths are from North Second street, 2d alley above Chilton's Church; from North Third street, 2d alley above Market street; and by a gate opening to the yard of the City Hotel.

N. B. A Shower Bath in the Gentlemen's Room.

May 26—3t* M. D. C. MARSH, Proprietor.

☞ CARD. ☜

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,
LOTTERY BROKERS,

BEG leave to inform the public and their friends, that they have removed from their former office, and taken business possession of their new establishment, No. 12 CHESNUT STREET, third door above the Post-Office—where they solicit a continuance of that patronage, which has been so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring the public that the same spirit of accommodation, liberality, and promptitude, which they flatter themselves have characterized all their dealings, shall form a prominent feature in their future efforts to please all those who may honour them with a call. They refer particular attention to the Scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Twenty-Ninth Class—New Series.
To be Drawn on the 16th inst. in this City.
PATIE & M'NEVINS, MANAGERS.

Whole Tickets $8—Shares in proportion; but will be sold as low as they can be obtained elsewhere.

☞ Packages certain of drawing $50 in prizes, Halves, Quarters and Eights, in proportion, with 25 chances for a coatskin, will be sold at a liberal deduction from the established prices.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
PRIZE SELLING OFFICE,
No. 120 Chesnut street, third door above the Post-Office.

N. B. Prizes have been sold by them of the following magnitude within a short period—

20,000 DOLLARS!
15,000 DOLLARS!
10,000 DOLLARS!
10,000 DOLLARS!
10,000 DOLLARS!

And a few days since a $25,000 in a WHOLE TICKET, in a resident of this City.

Bank Notes discounted.—Gold bought and Sold—CASH always advanced for Prizes, &c.

May 26—tf

A Curiosity.

MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker, of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 3 1-2 inches long, 2 1-2 wide, and 1 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff-box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is of about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and point out during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place. jan 26—tf

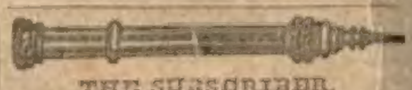
Philadelphia Institution

FOR correcting Impediments of Speech upon Mr. Leigh's System, No. 105 NORTH FRONT ST. march 31—3t

GEORGE W. FARR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London as the most assortment of blue, black, olive, claret, brown, green, brown mixed, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosts, Lewis, Hook & Henry manufactures. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Barcelonas, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenets, Valencia figured and plain Cassets, plain and ruffled Linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—tf



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Fine Polished Needles of superior make. Likewise, Razors Pocket Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c. Also, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 18 Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to some of the greatest respectabilities in this city. Can always be had at No. 62, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable wood made BLIND, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

Genuine Wines and Liquors.
DAVID RANKEN.

KEEPS constantly on hand *materials and Retails*, at his store, no. 69 Chesnut street, near Second, and at his *Wine-house*, in Strawberry street: Old Madeira Wine, do. Sherry, do. do. Royal Cin. Port do.—Also Old Chateau-pre Brandy, 30 and 6th proof, do. Cognac do. do. Weesp, Andrew Gin, Rye do. Jamaica Rum.

The above Wines and Liquors